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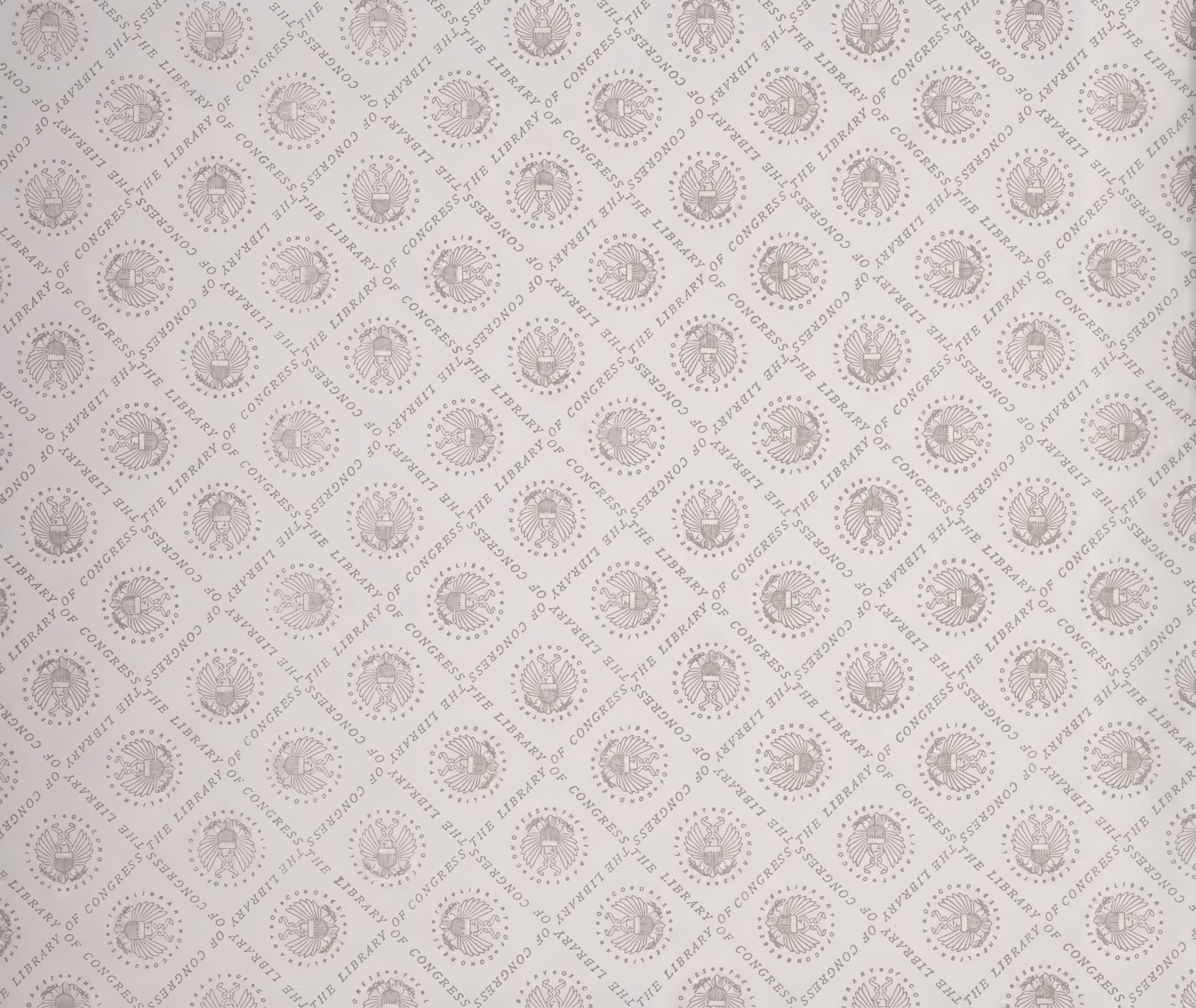
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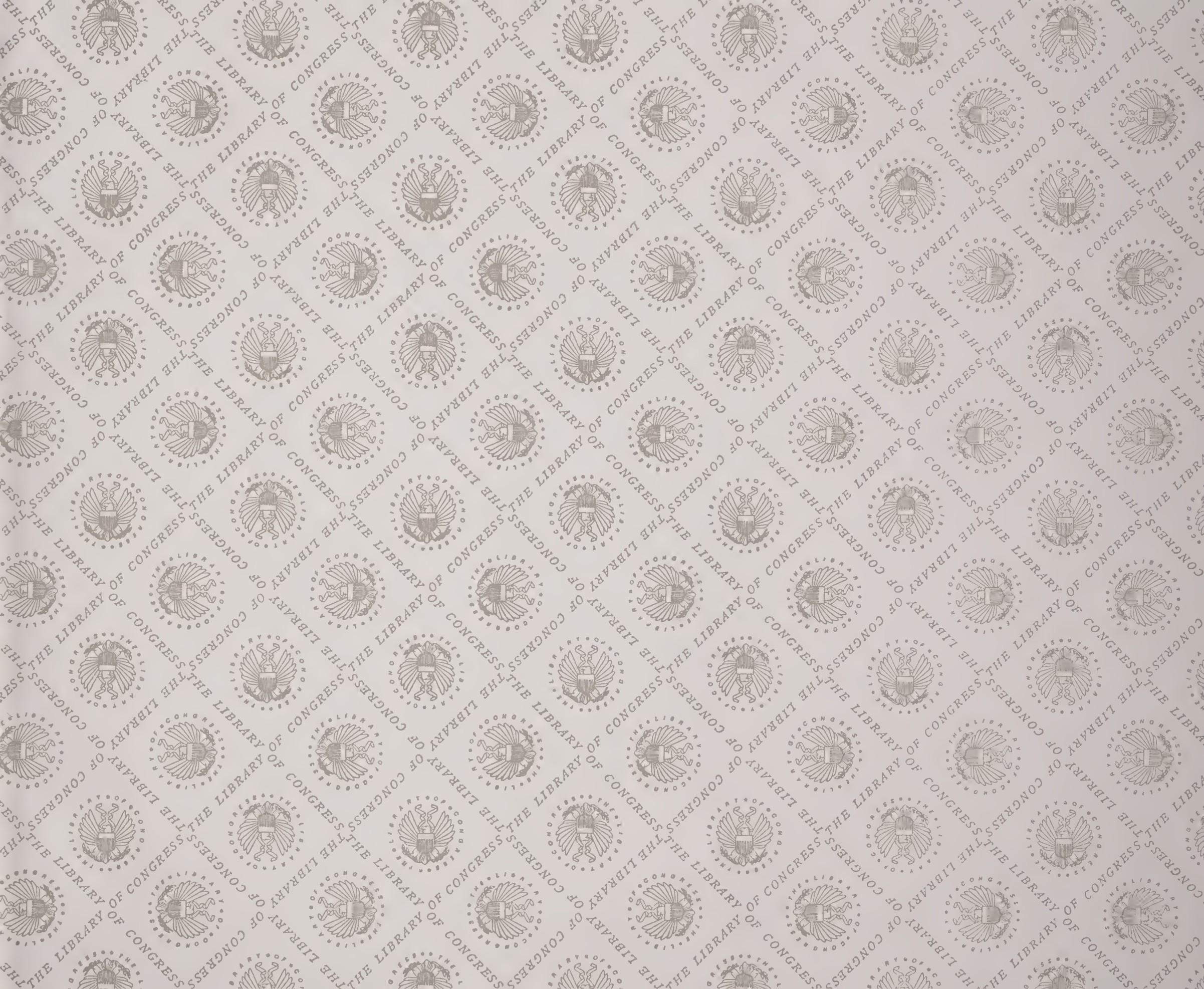
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GETTYSBURG



The Pictures and the Story



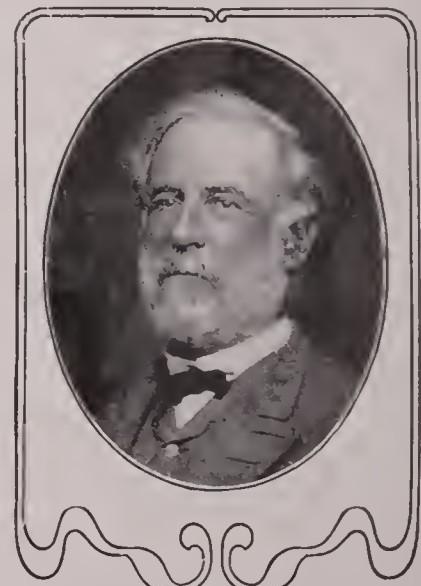
GETTYSBURG

THE PICTURES AND THE STORY



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THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK



THE Gettysburg National Park, including the Soldiers' National Cemetery, has been consecrated for all time by the heroism of the American soldier. Both the State of Pennsylvania and the Federal Government have joined hands in creating on this spot the most elaborately and accurately marked battle-ground in the world, and having more monuments and memorials than all other battlefields combined. The position of every body of troops of the Federal Army has been clearly and distinctly outlined, and the manœuvres of both sides can be easily traced today. The United States Commissioners are now engaged in mapping out the relative positions of the Confederate soldiers, with a view of perpetuating in like manner the desperate and heroic, though fruitless, effort of the Confederacy for supremacy.

The Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association was incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to hold and preserve the battle-fields of Gettysburg, with the natural and artificial defences, as they were at the time of the battle, and by such memorial structures as a generous and patriotic people may aid to erect, to commemorate the heroic deeds, the struggles, and the triumphs of their brave defenders. Appropriations from nearly all the States whose troops were engaged here, together with a sum raised by the sale of certificates of stock, placed at the disposal of this body a total of \$106,575.59. All of this was expended in the purchase, restoration, improvement, and maintenance of the grounds, so that in 1895, when by deed of conveyance their holdings were transferred to the United States, they had acquired about 600 acres of the most important parts of the field, and had constructed 17 miles of avenues and erected 320 monuments.

On February 11, 1895, Congress provided, by special enactment, for the establishment of the "Gettysburg National Park," to be in charge of a Commission appointed by the Secretary of War, who, under his direction, were "to superintend the opening of additional roads, mark the boundaries, ascertain and definitely mark the lines of battle of all troops engaged, to acquire lands which were occupied by infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and such other adjacent lands as he may deem necessary to preserve the important topographical features of the battlefield."

In the National Park more than 500 memorial shafts and tablets, in addition to more than 1000 markers, representing in value several million dollars, have been erected. They are constructed of

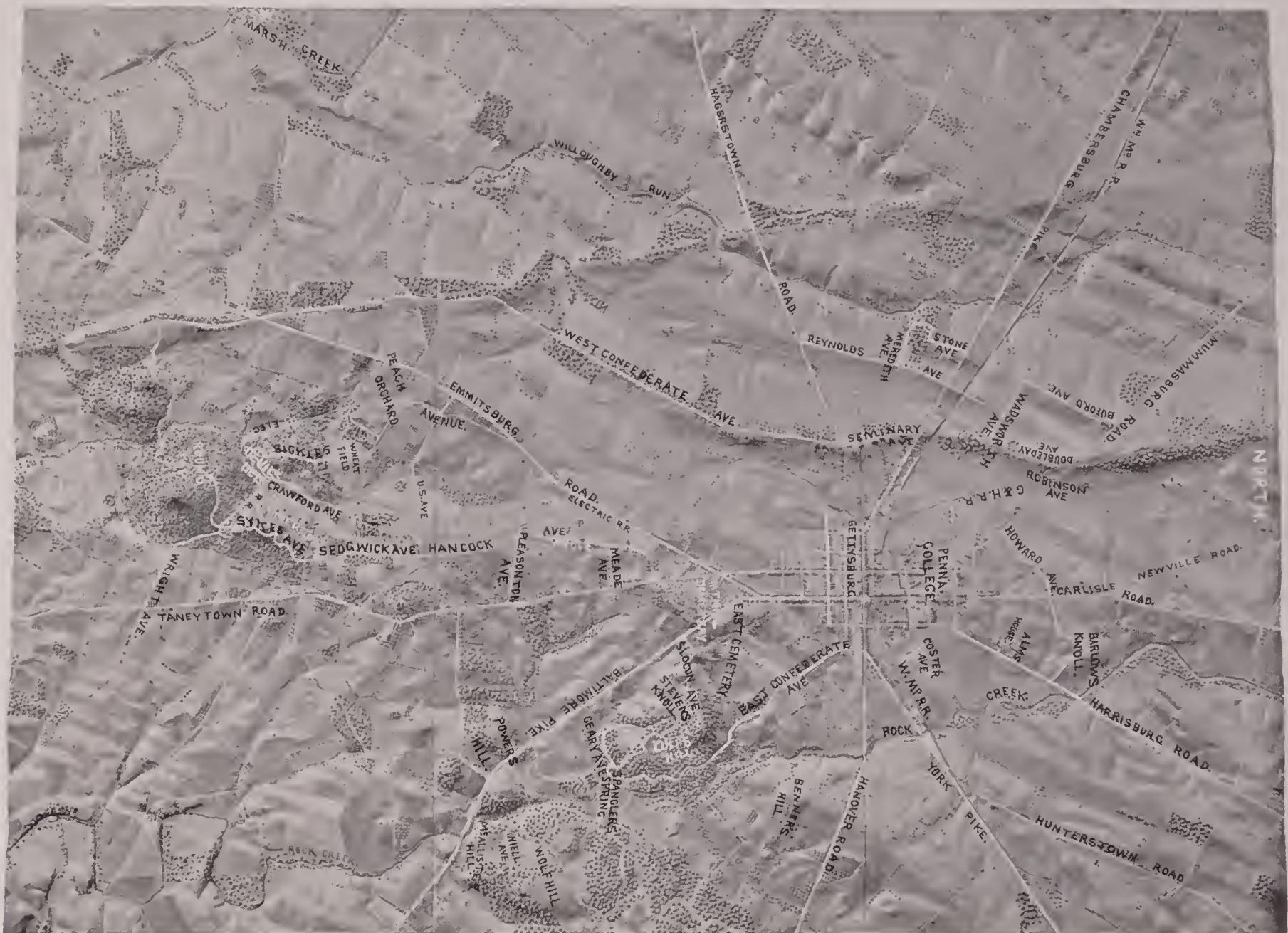
granite, stone, and bronze. Many of them have been erected at great expense, and are exceedingly handsome. Most interesting and profitable tours may be made in visiting these grand memorials of valor. When completed there will be over 100 miles of macadamized driveway at Gettysburg. Five steel towers for observation purposes have recently been erected by the Government at the highest points of the field.

Seminary Ridge, guarded here and there by guns and punctuated by granite shafts; Cemetery Hill, with its earthworks yet intact; Culp's Hill, with its bullet-scarred trees; Cemetery Ridge, with its long line of monuments; Little Round Top, surmounted by a bronze statue of its brave defender, General Warren; Big Round Top, on the summit of which is an observatory affording a grand and extensive view of all the surrounding country; the Devil's Den, with its bullet-marked boulders; the Peach Orchard; the Wheatfield; the Whirlpool of Death; the Bloody Angle; every quarter of the field, each telling some eloquent story of heroism, blood, and death, are associated with historic interest, which will live as long as valor stirs the human heart. The author has aimed to produce in this Souvenir of the Battlefield of Gettysburg a work that illustrates every part of the battlefield as it appears today, showing the loving care of a generous and patriotic people in erecting monuments to the heroic dead, and preserving, adorning, and making accessible a spot that is ever memorable as the high-water mark of the Rebellion.

Gettysburg itself is replete with mementos of the battle. Here are to be seen the house in which Jennie Wade was killed; the John Burns house; the Wills house, in which President Lincoln wrote his famous address; Christ Church, on the steps of which Chaplain Howell was killed; St. James Church, the Roman Catholic, German Reformed, Presbyterian, in fact, all churches, schoolhouses, and many other buildings which were used as hospitals. The Memorial Church of the Prince of Peace has been erected as a memorial to all soldiers who fell at Gettysburg, and contains on its walls many tablets to the memory of individual heroes.

Gettysburg offers ample hotel accommodations, and the facilities for visiting the field by carriages, driven by guides conversant with every spot of interest and all the details of the battle, are all that could be desired. Many important places can be reached by trolley, and automobiles are now used with guides.

The accompanying half-tones are from photographs by Mr. W. H. Tipton, Battlefield Photographer, Gettysburg, Pa.



TOPOGRAPHICAL RELIEF MAP.—The map is an accurate representation of the topography of the field, with all its existing roads, avenues, and buildings. It is constructed on a horizontal scale of 200 feet to the inch, and a vertical scale of 72 feet to the inch; is 9 feet 3 inches by 12 feet 8 inches, and embraces an area of 24.15 square miles. It is composed of successive layers of white pine strips, glued and pegged together, the various elevations being first prepared in rough contour, the whole being shaved down to the required scale. The survey was made by authority of the War Department, and the map was constructed under the direction of the Gettysburg Battlefield Commission, by Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Cope, of the Engineer Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and his assistants. When it is not on exhibition at National Expositions and on other occasions of similar public interest, it is carefully housed at the office of the Commission, where it can be inspected by visitors on proper application to Colonel John P. Nicholson, Chairman, or Major Chas. A. Richardson, or General L. L. Lomax, members of the Commission.



VIEW OF GETTYSBURG FROM OBSERVATION TOWER ON OAK HILL.—The immediate foreground was the scene of the first day's battle. Across the now smiling plain shown in the picture Ewell hurled the main body of his corps on the Federal column. Within one mile of the town the Confederates made a desperate charge. The Federal line was broken and driven into the streets of Gettysburg, but soon afterward reformed and occupied the unconquered heights of Cemetery Hill, at the southern edge of the town. In the background to the right is seen Round Top, between which and the town of Gettysburg were fought the second and third days' battles.



STONE AVENUE.—To the right of Burns' monument, the citizen-soldier of Gettysburg, are the McPherson farm buildings. Roy Stone's Brigade, of Doubleday's Division, was composed of the 143d Pennsylvania, 149th Pennsylvania, and the 150th Pennsylvania, and, on reaching the field, took ground a little before noon beyond Seminary Ridge, the right resting on the Chambersburg Pike, and the left extending toward the wood. Skirmishers went out upon the next slope, and sharpshooters held the pike. Before 1 o'clock the right regiment, the 143d, under an enfilading fire, formed on the ridge, and the 149th faced north. Then these two regiments formed on the pike at right angles to the 150th, which was facing west. It was an officer of this regiment that John Burns asked for permission to go into battle. John Burns lived in a little house at the end of Chambersburg Street. He was rather small, and wore a swallow-tail coat with smooth brass buttons. As the First Corps moved by, he begged Colonel Wister to let him join the troops. The colonel sent him to fight in the shelter of the woods. He had a rifle, powder-horn, and plenty of ammunition in his pockets. He joined the 7th Wisconsin and soon was in the midst of a stubborn fight. The ground was contested foot by foot, and John Burns, unwilling to fall back, clung to his post until three times wounded. It was a final wound in the leg which disabled him. He recovered from these wounds and lived until February, 1872.



BUFORD'S MONUMENT AND REYNOLDS' STATUE.—General John Buford was in command of the First Division of General Alfred Pleasonton's Cavalry Corps. In the right centre of the picture is the equestrian statue of General Reynolds, who fell near the northeast corner of McPherson's woods. On the morning of July 1st, the picket line, under Colonel Sackett, of the 9th New York, and composed of details from the 9th New York, 4th New York, 6th New York, and 17th Pennsylvania, extended from the south side of the Chambersburg Road northeast to a point beyond the Harrisburg Road. Corporal Alphonse Hodges, of the 9th New York, one of three men on the Chambersburg Road near Willoughby, seeing men approaching him, went beyond the Run, was fired at and returned the fire. These were the first shots of the battle.



FIRST D

The normal quiet of Gettysburg had been disturbed by other than "rumors of war" prior to July 1, 1863. On June 26 part of Early's Confederate Division passed through the town on its way to York. On June 30 unwelcome visitors, in uniform, made a demand in person on the Burgess for clothing and subsistence. They were of Hill's Confederate Corps. Early on the morning of July 1, Heth's Division of this corps, advancing from Cashtown via Chambersburg Pike toward Gettysburg, and Buford's Cavalry, occupying a position on Herr's Ridge, and crossing the pike, were in sight of each other. When within firing distance, an attack was made by the advancing infantry, and gallantly resisted by the greatly inferior cavalry force, which was compelled to retire. At this time was fired the first shot, and here began that terrific struggle whose thunder was to be stilled during three long days only by the kindly fall of night. Buford retreated to

a new position along Willoughby's Run, a small stream running between Herr's and McPherson's Ridges, and occupied it dismounted, his new line extending from the Mummasburg Road, on the extreme right, across the Tapeworm Railroad and Chambersburg Pike to Hagerstown Road, on the extreme left. He was supported by Calif's Battery, planted on the pike and on McPherson's Ridge. Detailed account of how, after gallant resistance to largely superior force, this line was compelled to retire, but only after having delayed the Confederate advance so long as to enable reinforcements to arrive; how General Reynolds arrived at about ten o'clock and ordered the First Army Corps to the relief of Buford; how these new troops were aligned on McPherson's and Oak Ridges; how General Doubleday ordered the "Iron Brigade" to seize and hold McPherson's Grove; how General Howard arrived in Gettysburg before noon and sent messengers to hasten the arrival of Slocum's Twelfth



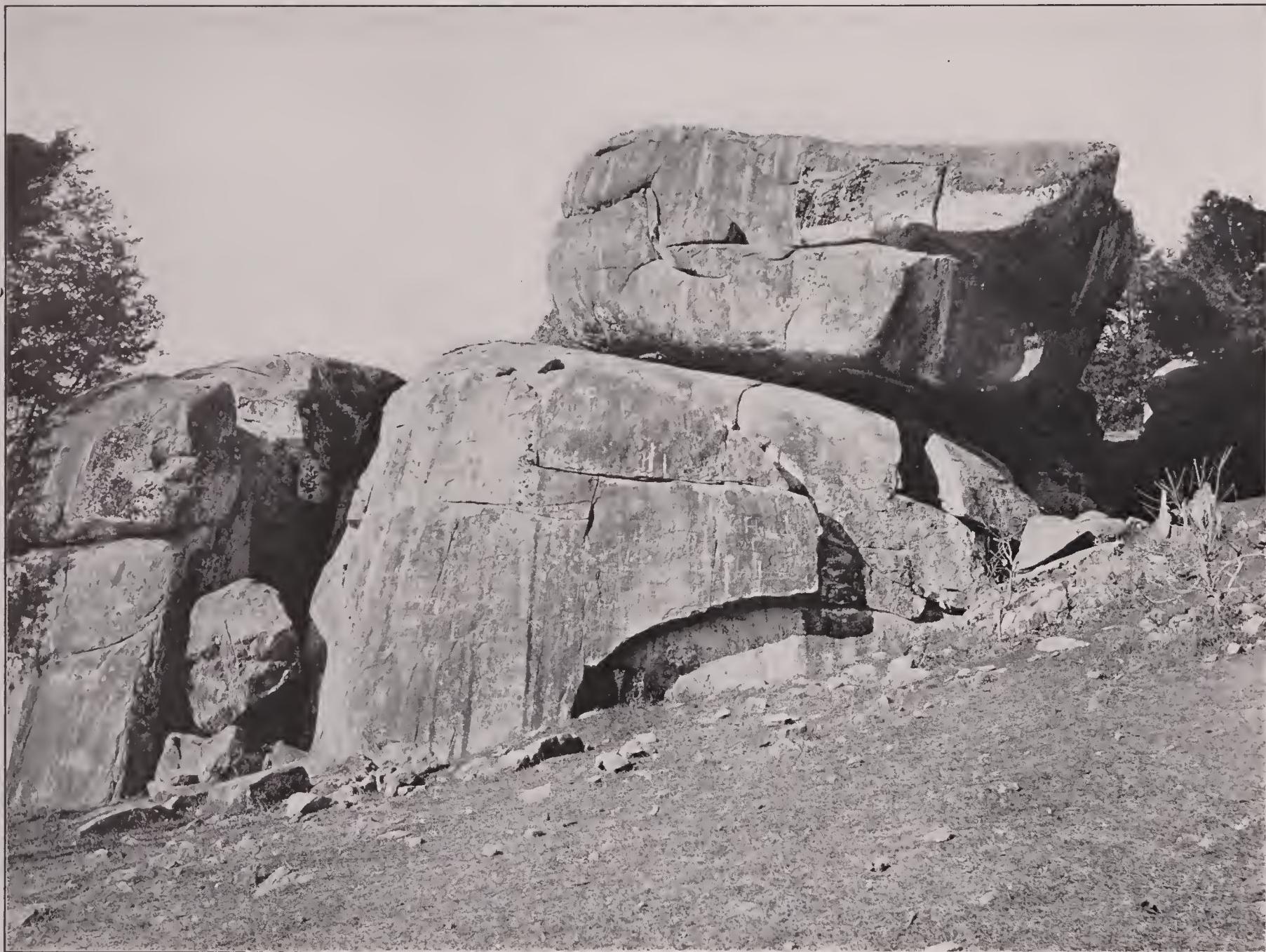
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and Sickles' Third Corps; how the Confederates were reinforced by Rhodes' and Early's divisions; how General Schurz arrived with the Eleventh Corps, and being unable to occupy Seminary Ridge formed his line through the fields north of the town; how, finally, between three and four o'clock the second division of the Eleventh Corps retreated to Cemetery Hill and the protection of Steinwehr's guns; how Doubleday, then in command of the First Corps, being unsupported, was also compelled to retreat through the streets of Gettysburg to the same position; how his troops were pursued and many of them captured—all this is the work of history, and has been often and well recounted. General Reynolds, advancing with the "Iron Brigade" to the edge of McPherson's Grove, was instantly killed by a rifle bullet. Confederate General Arner and his entire brigade of 1000 men were captured in the grove.

The Confederate forces engaged have been estimated at 17,000, and the Union forces at 12,000 men.

The upper illustration covers the territory between Hagerstown Road on the left to Mummasburg Road on the right. The foreground lies to the east of McPherson's Ridge. The line of monuments marks the ridge line. The wooded elevation is: 1, McPherson's Grove; 2, McPherson's barn; 3, Buford's and Reynolds' statues; 4, Chambersburg Pike; 5, Avenue Bridge over railroad cut. The heights in the distance are a range of South Mountain.

Lower illustration: Foreground is field of Eleventh Corps formation. All the buildings have been erected since the battle. Heights in near distance: 1, Seminary Ridge, left; Oak Ridge, left centre; 2, Steel Observatory on Oak Ridge; 3, Mummasburg Road; 4, Barlow's Knoll; 5, Almshouse; 6, Howard Avenue.



DEVIL'S DEN.—This natural fortification was an outlying bastion of both Little and Big Round Tops, and became part of the first line of battle on the second day's fighting. When Longstreet attempted to turn the Federal left flank, his soldiers, with reckless daring, carried the position. Their advance on Little Round Top was so hotly contested by the Federals that the base and left slope of the bluff was afterward known as the "Slaughter Pen," from the number of men killed on both sides. Many marks of bullets and shells are yet visible on the rocks.



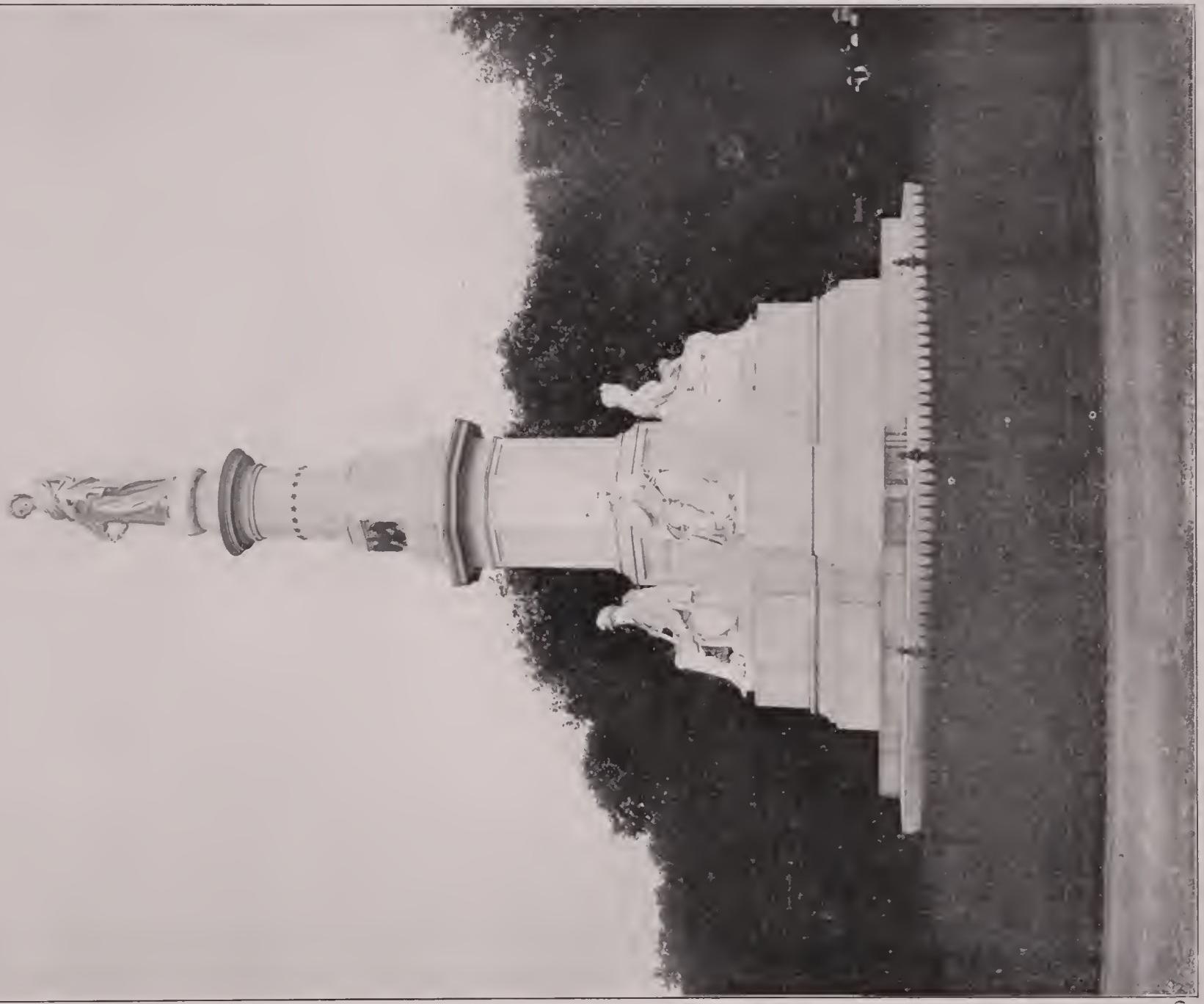
STATUES OF MAJOR-GENERAL G. K. WARREN, MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN BUFORD, AND MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN F. REYNOLDS.—These three heroic size statues have been erected to perpetuate the memory of three famous leaders at Gettysburg. General Warren's statue stands on Little Round Top, looking in the direction in which he discovered Hood's flanking movement. Little Round Top was, in fact, the key of the second day's battle, and his prompt efforts in taking possession of this formidable position saved the day for the Federal Army. The statue was erected by his old regiment, the 5th New York, Duryea's Zouaves. The statue of Major-General John F. Reynolds that adorns the National Cemetery was made of captured cannon, and was erected by the survivors of the First Army Corps. A tablet to his memory has been erected on the spot where he fell. The statue of Major-General John Buford stands along the road upon which, with his cavalry, he disputed the advance of the Confederates on July 1, the opening of the Battle.



MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE G. MEADE will ever be recognized in history as the victor of Gettysburg. This memorial stands on Meade Avenue.

MAJOR-GENERAL WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.—On his arrival in Gettysburg on the evening of July 1 he met a disheartened force. His presence inspired confidence; he quickly concentrated the decimated battalions, and occupied Cemetery Hill and Culp's Hill, key positions of the battlefield. General Hancock was in full command of the Union forces from that time until the arrival of General Meade. He commanded the Second Corps, and his troops bore the brunt of Pickett's charge on the third day. This memorial stands on East Cemetery Hill.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN FULTON REYNOLDS.—Beloved by the whole Union army. He commanded the First Corps. This memorial stands on McPherson Ridge.



THE SOLDIERS' NATIONAL MONUMENT is one of the most beautiful works of art upon this continent. The superstructure is sixty feet high, and consists of a massive granite pedestal, twenty-five feet square at the base, crowned by a colossal statue representing the Genius of Liberty. Standing upon a three-quarter globe, she raises with her right hand the victor's wreath of laurel, while with her left she gathers up the folds of our national flag, under which the victory has been won. Projecting from the angles of the pedestal are four buttresses, supporting an equal number of allegorical statues, representing, respectively, War, History, Peace, and Plenty. War is personified by a statue of the American soldier, who, resting from the conflict, relates to History the story of the battle which this monument is intended to commemorate. History, in listening attitude, records with stylus and tablet the achievements of the field and names of the honored dead. Peace is symbolized by a statue of the American mechanic, characterized by appropriate accessories. Plenty is represented by a female figure, with a sheaf of wheat and fruits of the earth typifying peace and abundance as the soldier's crowning triumph. Upon the panels of the pedestal between the statues are appropriate inscriptions, one of which is the concluding part of President Lincoln's address upon the occasion of the dedication of this cemetery. The corner-stone was laid on November 19, 1863. Edward Everett was the orator, and the invocation was delivered by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The monument was unveiled July 1, 1869. Former Commanding General George G. Meade, A.P., delivered an address. Governor Oliver P. Morton, of Ohio, delivered an oration, and Bayard Taylor read an ode.



GENERAL MEADE'S HEADQUARTERS ON THE TANEYTOWN ROAD.—General Meade arrived at Cemetery Hill at 1 o'clock in the morning of July 2d, and, after daylight, established his headquarters in a small farmhouse on the Taneytown Road, little more than an eighth of a mile east of Hancock's line of battle, which was the Union centre. In the afternoon of July 2d, the headquarters became the target of a heavy artillery fire, which caused a scattering of officers and staffs and the headquarters' signal corps. During the terrific cannonade which preceded Pickett's charge on July 3d, Meade's headquarters received a still greater storm of shot and shell, with the same result.



GENERAL LEE'S HEADQUARTERS AND PORTRAIT AND MONUMENT OF THE SECOND MARYLAND REGIMENT.—General Lee occupied as his headquarters a small stone house on the Chambersburg Pike, near the Seminary, as shown in the illustration. Confederate bravery has been memorialized by the beautiful monument to the Second Maryland Infantry on Culp's Hill, where the regiment displayed conspicuous valor. General Lee is generally supposed to have utilized the elevated cupola of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, standing about 300 yards south from Headquarters, for observation, and it is not unlikely that on the morning of July 2 he ascended to the cupola of Pennsylvania College building for the same purpose.



SECOND DAY

By consensus of military opinion it is clear that the apparent discomfiture of the Union troops in the battle of July 1 was more than a "blessing in disguise," for to this, to Howard's foresight, and to Hancock's prompt and determined adoption of position for a general engagement, alone must be credited the Union line of battle on the second day. General Hancock arrived on Cemetery Hill at four o'clock p.m., July 1; General Sloeum arrived one hour later; General Meade, commander-in-chief, arrived at about midnight. The fish-hook formation of the Union line began with the point or barb to the south of Culp's Hill, in the direction of McAllister's Mill and Wolf Hill; the curve from Culp's Hill westwardly through Cemetery Hill to Taneytown Road; the shank running thence southwardly toward the Round Tops; and the eye, Little Round Top. At a distance of a short mile to the east, north, and west the Confederate position marked similar alignment—beginning east of Rock Creek—extending through the town

west to Seminary Ridge, thence along the ridge southwardly to a point one mile west of Round Top. By corps, Geary's Division of the Twelfth Corps and Sickles' Third Corps from Round Top north; next Hancock's Second Corps; Robinson's Division of the Second Corps at Ziegler's Grove; Howard's Eleventh Corps and part of First Corps occupied Cemetery Hill; First Corps and Second Corps under Sloeum, Culp's Hill. Opposite, in same order, the corps of Longstreet, Hill, and Ewell formed the Confederate line. The plan of battle determined upon by General Lee and his council involved two movements of great strategic importance—to capture Little Round Top and obtain a position for effective enfilading artillery fire on the whole Union line and to turn the Union right and attack the Union centre front and rear. The first duty devolved on Longstreet, the second on Ewell. The position of the Third Corps, instead of following the line of extension of Cemetery Ridge to Little Round Top, was advanced to the Emmitsburg Road, distant,



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toward Longstreet's front, from the line intended by General Meade, about one-half mile. While the right and left of the Union line were thus engaged, Hill's Corps was to attack and break through the Union centre. At 3.30 on the afternoon of July 2 Longstreet's attack on this advanced position began, and from that hour until nearly dark chapters in the tale of superhuman courage and desperation and of devotion were being rapidly written, while their authors dipped their pens in their own hearts' blood. The Wheatfield, Devil's Den, the Peach Orchard, Plum Run in an hour became names to ring with a thousand echoes so long as the grim story, war and its horrors, shall find a listener. The Union line was driven backward and still farther backward toward the base of the Round Tops. Reinforcements by the Sixth, part of the Twelfth Corps, and the Pennsylvania Reserves saved the elevated positions, and Longstreet's attack failed.

While this attack on the Union left was progressing, Ewell despatched Hayes'

Louisiana Tigers to charge the bare slope of East Cemetery Hill and Johnson's Division against Culp's Hill. The Tigers charged with intrepid valor, engaged in hand-to-hand combat with the defenders, and were driven back, with fearful slaughter. Hill's attack on the Union centre was largely diverted by the movements of Longstreet's Corps, which became a general engagement, involving more than half of both armies.

In the foreground are shown: 1, Stone wall, the scene of one of the fiercest hand-to-hand struggles of the war; 2, Haneoek Equestrian Statue; 3, Lunettes thrown up by Steinwehr's Brigade on July 1; 4, Granite Hill in distance; 5, Cavalry field, the scene of the Gregg and Stuart engagement, in the distance; 6, Culp's Hill; 7, Stevens' Knoll and Battery; 8, Slocom Equestrian Statue; 9, Slocom Avenue curving over Culp's Hill, past Spangler's Spring, toward McAllister's Mill.



LITTLE ROUND TOP AND WARREN'S STATUE.—In the foreground of the scene, the heroic bronze statue of General Warren stands surveying the Devil's Den, the Valley of Death, and the battlefield beyond. On July 2, General Warren found Little Round Top, the key of the Federal position, unoccupied save as a signal station, while Longstreet's men were advancing, outflanking the position in front. Warren, riding for help, met the Fifth Corps, and caused Weed's and Vincent's Brigades and Hazlitt's Battery to be detached and hurried to the summit. They were barely in time, for the Confederates were climbing the hill. A close and bloody hand-to-hand struggle ensued, which left both Round Tops in Federal possession. The right-hand indentation of the two, shown in the middle of the picture, in the distant South Mountain, is Monterey Pass, through which the Confederate Army retreated.



ENTRANCE TO THE SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY.—The Soldiers' National Cemetery is beautifully located upon the highest ground of Cemetery Ridge. The burial-place proper, as shown in the illustration on page 5, is semicircular in form. In the centre of this semicircle stands the National Monument. The grounds from this centre slope off gradually in every direction. They are laid out in lots, each State proportioned in size to the number of its dead. A tablet within the gateway of the cemetery bears this inscription from Theodore O'Hara's memorial poem entitled "The Bivouac of the Dead":

"On Fame's eternal camping-ground
While glory guards with solemn round
Their silent tents are spread,
The bivouac of the dead."



NEW YORK STATE MONUMENT AND SECTION OF UNKNOWN GRAVES.—This beautiful shaft of granite rising from a massive base is surmounted by a figure typifying the Angel of Peace, who holds in her hand a wreath of victory. It was dedicated on July 2, 1893. (Governor Odell, of New York, Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, and Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Episcopal Bishop of New York, delivered addresses.)



THIRD DAY

The failure of the attacks made by Longstreet's and Ewell's Corps on July 2 resulted in enormous losses on both sides, but the Union forces held their important positions. The originally intended line of Union defence was now in occupation from Little Round Top to Cemetery Hill, and from that point southeastwardly across Culp's Hill to Spangler's Spring. Green's Brigade, which resisted the assault of Johnson, was reinforced by Geary's Division of the Twelfth Corps.

A Confederate council of war on the night of July 2 decided on one more attempt to crush the Union centre. This was to be assisted by cavalry movements against the right and left flanks. On the morning of July 3 the troops of Johnson were dislodged and driven across Rock Creek, defeated and disheartened, but only

after six hours of hard fighting. At noon began a terrific artillery duel, the Confederate artillerists along Seminary Ridge taking as objective the clump of trees at the Union left centre near the headquarters of General Hancock. For more than two hours 300 guns of heavy caliber thundered and hurled their deadly hail of iron across the level country between Cemetery and Seminary Ridges. Shortly after three o'clock the heavy firing ceased, excepting the occasional sullen roar of a gun which, like a monster with his grip on the throat of his foe, seemed unable to let go.

Then at the wooded cover of the western ridge appeared one of the most imposing warlike displays of the whole Civil War, when 15,000 men of Pickett's and



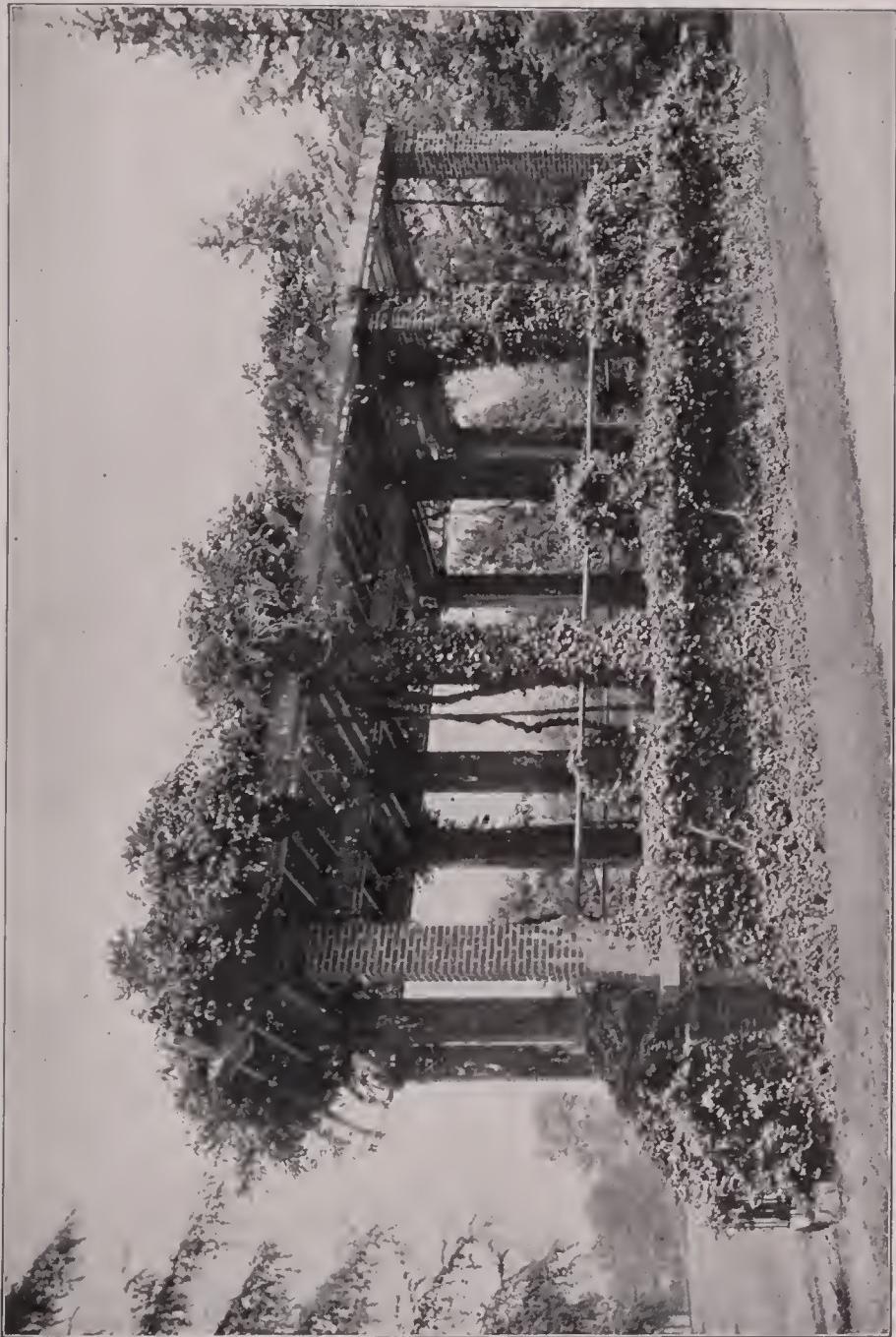
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Heth's Divisions emerged, and in two columns, orderly and steadily, as though on parade, began their march to converge at the clump of trees near the Union centre and tear victory from the jaws of defeat. The Union batteries open fire on these devoted men; their front withers and falls; their comrades break into double quick and rush forward to a certain doom; some reach the stone wall at the Bloody Angle; a few cross it; Armistead falls, mortally wounded, within the Union lines; they are surrounded. Of the thousands who a few minutes before left the ridge most retreat to its protecting cover; hundreds are beginning their last sleep on the fateful plain; hundreds are prisoners. The Union line remains intact; the last desperate chance has been taken and lost, and the Battle of Gettysburg is over.

This picture shows a field about three miles in length. The stone wall in the foreground is the line of the Confederate batteries on Seminary Ridge. To the right in the foreground extends Confederate Avenue. The middle of the picture shows the ground over which Pickett's charge was made. In the background at the extreme left are: 1, Gettysburg; 2, Soldiers' National Cemetery; 3, Ziegler's Grove; 4, Bryan House and Flagstaff at Meade's Headquarters; 5, Meade Equestrian Statue; 6, Bloody Angle; 7, Clump of Trees; 8, United States Regulars' Monument; 9, Stannard's Monument; 10, Pennsylvania State Memorial; 11, Codori Buildings; 12, The Round Tops; 13, The Roger House; 14, Site of the Bliss Building.



BRONZES ON THE BASE OF THE NEW YORK STATE MONUMENT.—The Death of General Reynolds, General Sloeum's Council of War, the Wounding of General Haneoek, and the Wounding of General Siekles. **First Group.**—Major-General John F. Reynolds (killed), Major-General Doubleday, Brigadier-General A. von Steinwehr, Brigadier-General John C. Robinson, Brigadier-General C. Barbara, Colonel Thomas C. Devin. **Second Group.**—Major-General Henry W. Slocum, Major-General A. Pleasanton, Brigadier-General James S. Wadsworth, Brigadier-General George C. Greene, Brigadier-General H. C. Hunt, Brigadier-General Joseph J. Bartlett, Brigadier-General David A. Russell, Brigadier-General Alexander Shalar, Brigadier-General Henry A. Barnum. **Third Group.**—Major-General W. S. Haneoek, Major-General D. Butterfield, Major-General G. K. Warren, Brigadier-General Judson Kilpatrick, Brigadier-General Alexander S. Webb. **Fourth Group.**—Major-General D. E. Siekles, Brigadier-General Joseph B. Carr, Brigadier-General J. H. H. Ward, Brevet Major-General S. H. Zook, Brigadier-General C. K. Graham, Brigadier-General R. B. Ayres, Brigadier-General S. H. Weed, Brevet Brigadier-General H. E. Tremain.



THE ROSTRUM IN NATIONAL CEMETERY.—This ivy-clad pergola, erected on a knoll within and near the south end of the National Cemetery, is popularly and appropriately known as "The Rostrum," for, standing between the two centre columns, many of America's most gifted and famous sons have addressed the thousands who annually assemble to engage in the ceremonies of Memorial Day. From that platform have sounded, in words of wisdom and patriotism, the voices of Presidents Hayes, Cleveland, and Roosevelt; of members of Cabinet Blaine, Devons; of United States Senators Hawley, Burrows, Dolliver, and Ingalls; of Generals Woodford, Butler, Sickles, and McCandless.



Photo, Copyright by W. H. Tipton

WILLIS HOUSE.—This is the house in which President Lincoln and members of his entourage were entertained on the occasion of his single visit to Gettysburg, and within its walls and during the short hours of an evening was composed and written that American classic, "Lincoln's Address at the Dedication of the National Cemetery." It stands at the southwest corner of York Street and Centre Square, and presents the same external appearance today as when it sheltered the martyred President in 1863. It was for many years the property and home of Hon. David Wills, a distinguished member of the local bar, who was the host of Mr. Lincoln and his party, and to whose initiative and active efforts the National Cemetery owes its origin and successful completion.



HISTORIC SPRINGS.—Views are here given of Spangler's Spring, situated on the southeast slope of Culp's Hill, as it was in 1863, and as it appears at present. Menchey's Spring, at the base of Cemetery Hill, and Codoris Spring, on Hancock Avenue, half-way between the National Cemetery and the Peach Orchard, are given also. Many veterans relate that on the night of July 2, when part of Johnson's troops slept within the advanced Union intrenehments, the Boys of the Blue and the Gray freely emmingled, filled their eanteens, and chatted around Spangler's spring.



HOUSE IN WHICH JENNIE WADE WAS KILLED.—On Baltimore Street, leading from Centre Square to National Cemetery, is the house where Jennie Wade was killed by a stray bullet, on July 3, 1863. The house was not the home of the Wades, but a house in which the young lady was residing at the time of her death. The illustration includes a portrait of Jennie Wade and a photograph of her monument in the Citizens' Cemetery.



Photo. Copyright by W. H. Tipton

NATIONAL CEMETERY.—Shortly after the battle the Hon. David Wills, of Gettysburg, made a proposition to Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, to create a National Cemetery as a permanent burial-ground for the soldiers who died in defence of the Union at Gettysburg. A plot of seventeen acres was purchased on Cemetery Hill, and arranged as it now appears. Beginning October 26, 1863, and continuing until March, 1864, the dead were removed from the parts of the field, where they had been hastily buried, and were reinterred in the semicircle facing the monument in sections proportioned to the number of graves for each State. The original burials amounted to 3555, and were divided by States as follows: Maine, 104; New Hampshire, 49; Vermont, 61; Massachusetts, 158; Rhode Island, 12; Connecticut, 22; New York, 866; New Jersey, 78; Pennsylvania, 526; Delaware, 15; Maryland, 22; West Virginia, 11; Ohio, 131; Indiana, 80; Illinois, 6; Michigan, 172; Wisconsin, 73; Minnesota, 52; United States Regulars, 138; unknown, 979. The Cemetery was dedicated November 19, 1863, and a prominent part of the exercises was the delivery by President Lincoln of his immortal address familiar to every American.



THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE MEMORIAL.—This imposing structure, said by those who have travelled abroad to be one of the most beautiful of its kind in the world, is situated on Hancock Avenue, between the Angle and Little Round Top. Towering up from the knoll on which it is placed, the monument can be seen from almost every point on the 25 square miles of the battlefield. From the level of the roadway on Hancock Avenue, the point of the wand of the Goddess of Victory and Peace is at a height of 110 feet. The parapet, or base of the monument, is 80 feet square and has a height of 9 feet. Around this parapet, and on the inner walls of the arches, are placed the bronze tablets on which are recorded the names of 34,530 officers and enlisted men who participated in the battle. Each of the eight fluted monolith columns has a height of 23 feet and a diameter, at the base, of 28 inches. The battle scenes over the archways represent four arms of the service—the Artillery, the Cavalry, the Infantry, and the Signal Corps. The monument cost \$150,000, and was dedicated September 27, 1910.



PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE BATTLEFIELD.—Here we have a general view of the battlefield of Gettysburg as seen from Little Round Top. By (July 1st) resulted in Ewell driving the Federals from Seminary Ridge (F) back upon a still stronger portion of Cemetery Ridge and the elevations of Little Round Top. On the following day, under cover of a heavy fire from their batteries, the Confederates, under Longstreet, attacked the Federal left, charging with the bayonet. The carnage was dreadful. For two hours the battle raged in a hand-to-hand conflict on the bloody heights of Round Top, where the blazing crown of victory lay. The battle was over. The North had won. Ewell had done better in gaining important ground in his assault on Cemetery Ridge. Having gained some little advantage on Cemetery Ridge, he had been driven back by the Union batteries on Cemetery Ridge. Five thousand Virginians marched across half a mile of shot and shell to attack the Federal left. The attack was led by Pickett, in face of a murderous fire from the Union batteries on Cemetery Ridge. In vain was their struggle. Attacked on front and flank they wavered, were surrounded and hurled back utterly defeated, and the North was saved from destruction. The town of Gettysburg, with its Trostle's buildings (H), Wheatfield (J), Crawford Avenue (K), Peach Orchard (L), Rose buildings and Observation Tower on Confederate Avenue (M), Warren Avenue (N), and the like, was saved from destruction. The town of Gettysburg, with its Trostle's buildings (H), Wheatfield (J), Crawford Avenue (K), Peach Orchard (L), Rose buildings and Observation Tower on Confederate Avenue (M), Warren Avenue (N), and the like, was saved from destruction.



ring march across the Potomac, Lee obtained a temporary footing on the soil of Pennsylvania and here paid the penalty of his temerity. The first day's battle was fought on Little Round Top (A). The success was not followed up by Lee, and during the night General Meade reached the scene of action and concentrated his entire army on these heights. The Confederates, now over the Federals, now over the Federal host. But Longstreet's men were driven back by the death fringe of musketry fire that guarded the bastions of Little Round Top. The second day at a terrible cost, Lee resolved to make a last supreme effort for a decisive victory on the following day. On July 3d the Confederate column of assault moved forward, leaving a ghastly trail of dead and wounded men everywhere, until the survivors actually reached the Union works and engaged the Federals in a hand-to-hand struggle, leaving a further invasion. The other features of the scene are: General Meade's Headquarters (B), Hancock Avenue (C), Codori buildings (D), Emmitsburg Road (E), O'Leary's Hill (F), and Plum Run (P).



HANCOCK AVENUE SOUTH OF HIGH-WATER MARK.—Here is shown Hancock Avenue curving away to Little Round Top and Round Top (see map, page 3), with the statue of Brig.-General George J. Stannard on a classic column in the foreground. Buford having reported to General Meade, then at Taneytown, the death of General Reynolds, one of the idolized chieftains of the army, and urging him to send someone to take command, General Hancock was directed to proceed to Gettysburg to take command of all the troops on the field of battle, relieving General Howard, who had succeeded General Reynolds. His arrival on Cemetery Hill restored order and confidence. He at once established a line of battle on Cemetery Hill, overlooking the town, sufficiently formidable to prevent the Confederates from any serious assault on the position. This assignment terminated on the evening of July 1st. During the battle on July 2d, General Hancock was put in command of the Third Army Corps, in addition to his own. He was wounded on the third day of the fight.



THE HIGH-WATER MARK OF THE REBELLION.—Hancock Avenue marks the line of the Union works along Cemetery Ridge to Round Top. At the point known as "The Copse" has been erected the High-water Mark Monument, which consists of a large bronze volume, supported by a granite pediment, on the spot where one of the most gallant and most disastrous charges recorded in history terminated. This point was the high-water mark of the Rebellion, not only geographically speaking, but also in a military sense. This memorial was dedicated on June 2, 1892.



SOME INTERESTING SOUVENIRS OF THE BATTLE.—The various souvenirs of the battle illustrated on this page are worthy of note. The trees on Culp's Hill bear evidence of the fearful struggle that took place there. The stumps of trees are shown that have been blasted by the storm of bullets that struck them. The old cherry tree at the Sherfy House contains a solid shot, a realistic memorial of the missiles used in the struggle. There are also shown photographs of the Natural Runic Arch on Little Round Top, the bullet-marked house on Washington Street, in Gettysburg, and the natural formation known as the Sphynx, at the base of Round Top. The lower right-hand photograph was taken July 5, 1863.



CONFEDERATE TABLETS ON SEMINARY RIDGE AND UNION TABLETS ON CEMETERY HILL.—Seminary Ridge, as heretofore described, was in possession of the Confederates during the entire three days' battle. The Tablet here erected to commemorate Confederate valor corresponds with those erected on Cemetery Hill to commemorate the courage of the "Boys in Blue," as shown in the above illustrations. There is also shown one of the five Steel Observation Towers erected by the Government on commanding positions, to give a bird's-eye view of the various sections of the battlefield. Ziegler's Grove is situated a little to the south of the junction of the Emmitsburg Road and the Taneytown Road. At this point Hancock Avenue intersects the Taneytown Road and continues through the grove, southward, toward Round Top, and on the Union line of battle of the second and third days.



THE FATHER CORBY STATUE.—"As the moment is drawing near for marching against the enemy all the ranks are kneeling and the Chaplain, mounted on a rock which affords him a natural pulpit, has pronounced a general absolution for the whole brigade. . . . The command 'Forward' immediately follows the sacred words of the priest, and the Irish have at once rushed into the thickest of the fight."—*Comte de Paris*.



SLOCUM AVENUE.—General Slocum during part of the battle held command over the right wing of the Union Army. His immediate command was the 12th Corps, consisting of two divisions under Williams and Geary. There were six brigades of infantry and an artillery brigade under Muhlenberg. There were less than 9000 muskets. The second division camped under the shadow of Little Round Top, but on the second day marched to Culp's Hill. When the 12th was moved away, Greene's brigade of this division remained to defend the hill.



CONFEDERATE AVENUE ON SEMINARY RIDGE.—The Headquarters of General Lee were at the intersection of this avenue with the Chambersburg Pike. He used the cupola of the Lutheran Seminary as a point of observation for the operations of the second and third day's battles. This avenue follows closely the Confederate line of formation preceding the desperate attack by Longstreet on July 2, and the equally brilliant but more hopeless charge under Pickett on July 3. The invasion of Pennsylvania was decided upon for four reasons, chiefly: (1) The Army of Northern Virginia, exultant over recent victories at Chancellorsville, in magnificent condition, was probably never in better form to strike an aggressive blow at the enemy; (2) Virginia, long the seat of war, must be relieved from the tremendous burden of subsisting a large army, and the rich towns and farms of southeastern and central Pennsylvania lay in direct line northward at the upper end of the Shenandoah Valley; (3) a successful diversion in the North would surely draw from the defences at Washington and leave that city an easy victim to attack by any formidable body of troops. Lee in possession of Philadelphia or New York might readily dictate terms to Washington; (4) a signal success by the Army of Virginia north of Mason's and Dixon's Line would crystallize European sentiment in favor of



the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, with all that meant in way of open commercial relations and military encouragement and assistance. Nor was this consummation so remote as many historians have since felt it their duty to write. One foreign government had already taken that step, and doubtless others were wavering. The effective accomplishment of any one of these objects without serious loss would have amply compensated for the expense of invasion. But "what is written is written," and the thousands who with unexcelled valor, deathless devotion, and under the stimulus of lofty enthusiasm flung themselves from the heights of Seminary Ridge across the plain and against the rocky ribs of the Round Tops, and the no less stubborn front of the Union centre on July 2 and 3, caused not the hand on the dial of fate to tremble. Along the line of this avenue markers have been placed definitely marking a large number of Confederate positions. These tablets are of metal, properly protected, and bear inscriptions "containing neither praise nor blame." This work will be continued by authority of the War Department until the entire field will become, in the language of Colonel J. B. Bachelder, First Chairman of the Gettysburg Battlefield Commission, "an easily read object lesson."



"General Hancock was wounded by the side of Stannard. Wilcox's and Perry's brigades, which should have guarded Pickett's right flank, became separated from it and attacked the 1st Corps, commanded since the night of the first day by General Newton. Stannard turned about and took this second column in flank, drove it back, and again captured a large number of prisoners. Still, Pickett's main column pressed on in spite of all obstacles and the harvest of death it was reaping, and its advance under Armistead took temporary possession of one of the guns on the ridge, but there its course was stayed. In the hand-to-hand fight that ensued within our lines General Armistead was shot down, Pickett's left wing which was much more exposed than the right, melted away, and as Union re-enforcements were coming forward and Pickett's supports did not advance, he was soon compelled reluctantly to give the order to retreat, which indeed had already commenced."—
GENERAL ABNER DOUBLEDAY.



PICKETT'S CHARGE.—“About 1 P.M. on July 3, the terrific cannonade begun, and lasted for two hours, by which time the Confederate ammunition was nearly exhausted. This fire disabled several of the Union batteries that were opposed to it, and killed or wounded many of the gunners. Eleven caissons were blown up, and as the dense column of smoke from each rose high in the air, the enemy’s yells of exultation resounded for miles along their line.

“Pickett formed his great column of attack and came forward as soon as the fire from the Union batteries slackened. General Hunt, General Meade’s chief of artillery, had withdrawn the batteries which had suffered the most, and sent fresh guns to take their places. The latter soon swept the ground over which Pickett moved, with fatal effect. Hancock rode along the line and made prompt disposition to meet the coming storm. Gibbon’s Division, of the 2d Corps, received and repelled the shock, while part of Doubleday’s command, principally Stannard’s Vermont Brigade, struck the right flank of the main body and doubled it up in confusion, so as greatly to impede its progress.



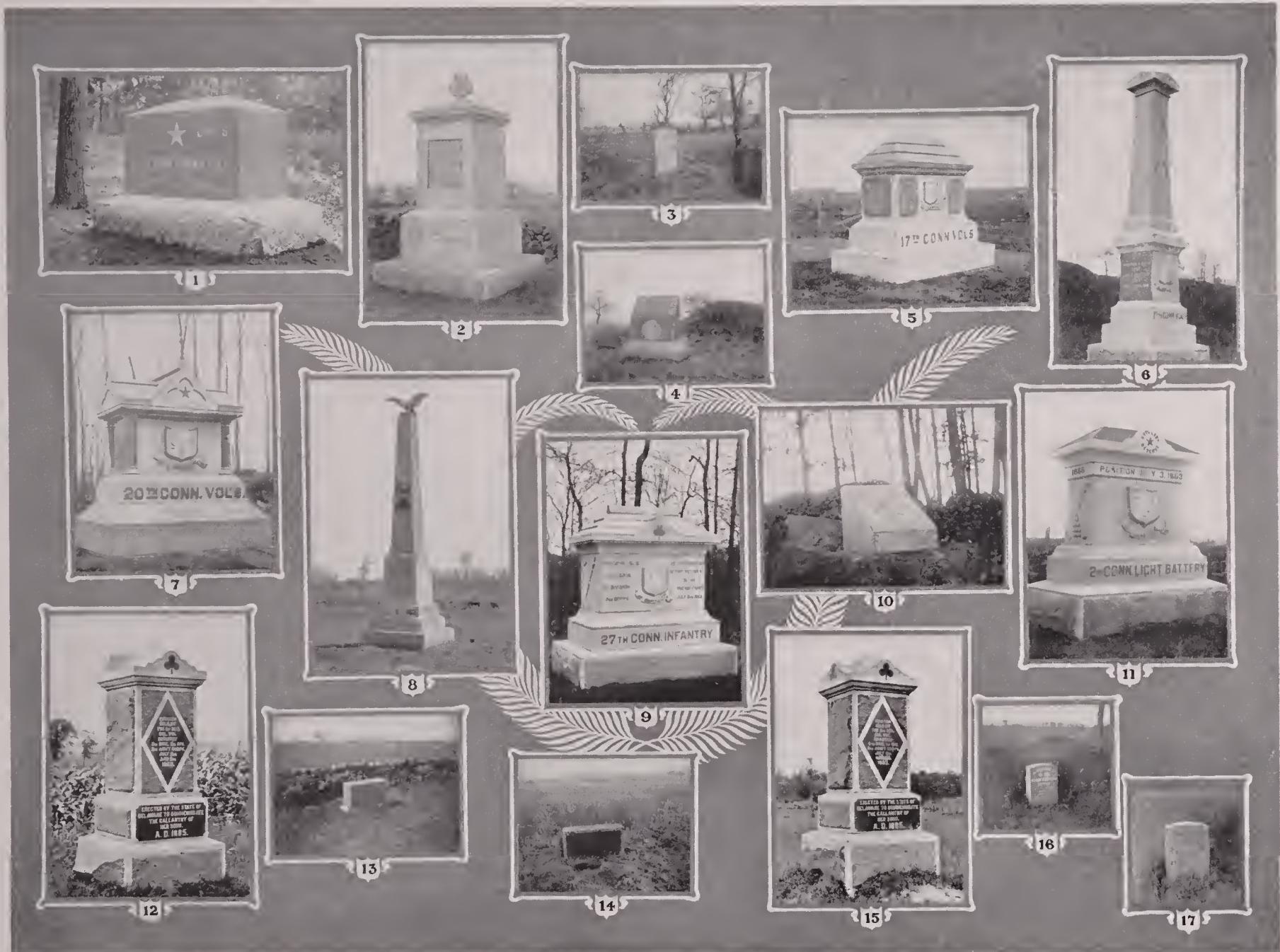
CAVALRY FIGHT.—General Lee's plan for the engagement of the third day, crushing the Union left centre, separating the Union line into two confused bodies, and defeating them separately, carried a detail of no little importance. General Stuart with his cavalry was to move around the Union right flank to the east, cross the Hanover Road, thence move southwesterly to the Baltimore Pike within a quarter of a mile in the rear of the Union centre, and create a diversion which would assist Pickett's intended attack. Orders were issued for the cavalry movement. Stuart was, however, met by Gregg's Division of Union cavalry (one Brigade commanded by the afterward more famous George A. Custer) at Rummel's Farm, about three miles east of the town and one-eighth of a mile north of the Hanover Road. The engagement was severe. Charges were rapidly followed by counter charges, with uniform success for the Union troops, until the Confederate troops, after heavy losses, retired to the north, abandoning all attempts to reach and harass the Union centre. In this conflict General (afterward United States Senator) Wade Hampton was severely wounded. The picture shows the Rummel Farm as it looks today. 1, The Rummel Barn; 2, Custer Monument, erected by the State of Michigan, in the right centre background; 3, Gregg Monument is faintly seen in the left background. Enlarged photographs of these monuments are shown: Gregg, among miscellaneous monuments, No. 9; Custer, among Michigan monuments, No. 10.



VIEW ON CULP'S HILL.—This was a position of the highest importance, as it guarded the right of Meade's army. Here five New York regiments repelled the most stubborn attacks of a heavy force of the enemy. They were much assisted by portions of the 1st and 11th Corps. The attacking division consisted of four brigades under Johnson. The attack was successful in so far that Johnson's forces were able to seize and occupy the outer intrenchments constructed by Green's Brigade, and during the night of the second day slept within them. The division commanded by General (afterward Governor) John W. Geary joined and reinforced Green's command at about eleven o'clock at night. Early on the morning of July 3 Johnson reformed his forces for attack. At daybreak the Union Reserve batteries on Powers' Hill commenced a terrific cannonading to dislodge Johnson, and from that hour until 11 A.M. was waged one of the most desperate conflicts of the entire battle. The Confederates, notwithstanding heroic and determined efforts in face of galling artillery and infantry fire, were slowly driven from their



BIG ROUND TOP, FROM CONFEDERATE AVENUE.—Round Top rises to the south of Little Round Top, which it overlooks. Although higher, it was of less importance in the battle than the smaller hill. The Second Confederate Corps extended somewhat farther toward the south. Law's brigade of this force moved along the northern slope to advance against Little Round Top on the afternoon of July 2. The line proceeding through rocks and trees and exposed to severe fire was soon in disorder, and Law halted and reformed it to resume the fight, at the close of which the Confederate right extended across Devil's Den and well up the northwestern slope of Round Top. On the third day the Confederates watched the decisive battle north of them and at the same time protected Lee's right flank. The observatory was built after the battle.



CONNECTICUT AND DELAWARE MONUMENTS

- 1. 5th Conn. Inft., Sloeum Ave., S. Culp's Hill
- 2. 14th Conn. Inft., N. Hancock Ave.
- 3. 14th Conn. Inft., marker, centre of Bliss House
- 4. 14th Conn. Inft., marker, centre of Bliss Barn
- 5. 17th Conn. Inft., E. Howard Ave.
- 6. 17th Conn. Inft., Lanc Base, E. Cemetery Hill
- 7. 20th Conn. Inft., Sloeum Ave., S. Culp's Hill
- 8. 27th Conn. Inft., Wheatfield
- 9. 27th Conn. Inft., Brooke Ave., Rose Grove
- 10. 27th Conn. Inft., marker, Rose Grove
- 11. 2d Conn. Battery, N. Hancock Ave.
- 12. 1st Del. Inft., N. Hancock Ave.
- 13. 1st Del. Inft., marker, Bliss Buildings
- 14. 1st Del. Inft., marker, Bliss Buildings, N. Hancock Ave.
- 15. 2d Del. Inft., Wheatfield
- 16. 27th Conn. Inft., marker, Wheatfield, where Colonel Merwin fell
- 17. 27th Conn. Inft., marker, Wheatfield, where Captain Chapman fell



ILLINOIS, INDIANA AND MARYLAND MONUMENTS

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1. 82d Ill. Inf., W. Howard Ave. | 8. 20th Ind. Inf., Sickles Ave., S. Wheatfield Grove | 13. 1st Md. Inf., E.S., Slocum Ave., N. Culp's Hill |
| 2. 8th Ill. Cav., S. Reynolds Ave. | 9. 27th Ind. Inf., Spangler's Meadow | 14. 3d Md. Inf., Slocum Ave., S. Culp's Hill |
| 3. 8th Ill. Cav., Co. E, where first shot was fired | 10. 27th Ind. Inf., marker, Spangler's Meadow | 15. 1st Md. Cav. E, Cavalry Field |
| 4. 12th Ill. Cav., N. Reynolds Ave. | 11. 3d Ind. Cav., N. Reynolds Ave. | 16. Co. A, Md. Cav., Parnell Legion, E. Cavalry Field |
| 5. 7th Ind. Inf., Slocum Ave., N. Culp's Hill | 12. 1st Md. Inf., P.H.B., Slocum Ave., S. Culp's Hill | 17. Rigby's Battery A, Maryland, Powers Hill |
| 6. 14th Ind. Inf., E. Cemetery Hill | | |
| 7. 19th Ind. Inf., Meredith Ave. | | |



MAINE MONUMENTS

- 1. Company D, 2d Maine, S. S. Slyder House
- 2. 3d Maine Infantry, Peach Orehard
- 3. 3d Maine Infantry, marker, Sherfy Grove
- 4. 3d Maine Infantry, marker, Haneock Ave.
- 5. 4th Maine Infantry, Crawford Ave., Devil's Den
- 6. 4th Maine Infantry, marker, Haneock Ave.
- 7. 5th Maine Infantry, S. Sedgwick Ave.
- 8. 6th Maine Infantry, Wright Ave.
- 9. 7th Maine Infantry, Neill Ave., Wolf Hill
- 10. 10th Maine Infantry, Baltimore Pike
- 11. 16th Maine Infantry, Doubleday Ave., Oak Hill
- 12. 16th Maine Infantry, marker, Doubleday Ave., Oak Hill
- 13. 17th Maine Infantry, Wheatfield
- 14. 17th Maine Infantry, marker, S. Haneock Ave.
- 15. 19th Maine Infantry, Haneock Ave.
- 16. 19th Maine Infantry, marker, S. Haneock Ave.
- 17. 20th Maine Infantry, Little Round Top
- 18. 20th Maine Infantry, Big Round Top
- 19. 20th Maine Infantry, marker, Little Round Top
- 20. 1st Maine Cavalry, Hanover Road
- 21. Hall's 2d Maine Battery, Chambersburg Road
- 22. Hall's 2d Maine Battery, marker, National Cemetery
- 23. Stevens' 5th Maine Battery, Slocum Ave., Stevens' Knoll
- 24. Stevens' 5th Maine Battery, marker, Seminary Ave.
- 25. Dow's 6th Maine Battery, S. Haneock Ave.



MASSACHUSETTS MONUMENTS

1. 1st Co. Andrew (Mass.) S. S. N. Hancock Ave.
 2. 2d Co. Andrew (Mass.) S. S. at Loop
 3. 1st Mass. Infantry, Emmitsburg Road
 4. 2d Mass. Infantry, Spangler's Meadow
 5. 7th Mass. Infantry, S. Sedgwick Ave.
 6. 9th Mass. Infantry, Sykes Ave.
 7. 10th Mass. Infantry, S. Sedgwick Ave.
 8. 11th Mass. Infantry, Sickles Ave. and Emmitsburg Road
 9. 12th Mass. Infantry, Doubleday Ave., Oak Hill
 10. 12th Mass. Infantry, N. Hancock Ave., Ziegler's Grove
 11. 12th Mass. Infantry, S. Hancock Ave., Ziegler's Grove
 12. 13th Mass. Infantry, Robinson Ave., Oak Ridge
 13. 15th Mass. Infantry, Colonel Ward killed
 14. 15th Mass. Infantry, Hancock Ave.
 15. 16th Mass. Infantry, Emmitsburg Road
 16. 18th Mass. Infantry, at Loop



THE GETTYSBURG

- 1. Little Round Top
- 2. Big Round Top
- 3. The Angle
- 4. The Wheatfield
- 5. Hancock Avenue
- 6. Statue of General Meade
- 7. Meade Avenue
- 8. Where General Hancock was Wounded
- 9. The High-water Mark of the Rebellion Monument and Copse of Trees



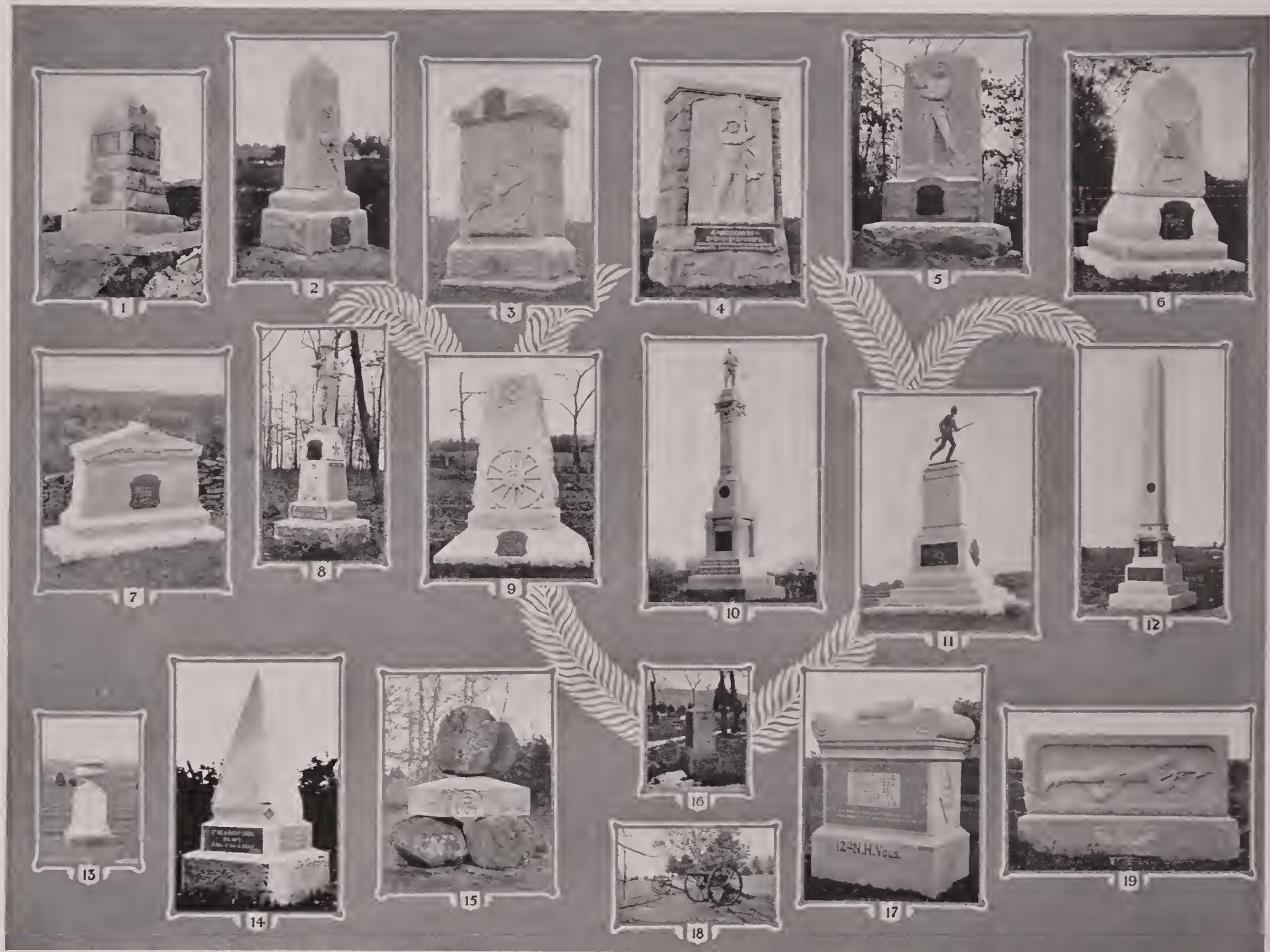
BATTLE-FIELD

- 10. Emmitsburg Road
- 11. Codori Buildings
- 12. Sickles Avenue
- 13. Peach Orchard
- 14. The Trostle Buildings
- 15. 1st Minnesota Monument
- 16. U. S. Regulars Monument
- 17. Vermont State Monument
- 18. Pennsylvania State Memorial



MASSACHUSETTS MONUMENTS

1. 19th Mass. Infantry, Hancock Ave.
 2. 20th Mass. Infantry, Hancock Ave.
 3. 22d Mass. Infantry, at Loop
 4. 28th Mass. Infantry, at Loop
 5. 32d Mass. Infantry, at Loop
 6. 32d Mass. Infantry, Hospital Tablet, W. Wheatfield Grove
 7. 33d Mass. Infantry, Slocum Ave.
 8. 37th Mass. Infantry, S. Sedgwick Ave.
 9. 1st Mass. Cavalry, S. Sedgwick Ave.
 10. 1st Mass. Battery, National Cemetery
 11. 3d Mass. Battery, N. of Valley of Death
 12. 5th Mass. Battery, Wheatfield Road
 13. 9th Mass. Battery, Wheatfield Road
 14. 9th Mass. Battery, United States Ave.
 15. 9th Mass. Battery, N. Hancock Ave.



MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA AND NEW HAMPSHIRE MONUMENTS

- 1. Cos. C, I and K, 1st U. S., and Co. B, 2d, S. S.
Little Round Top
- 2. 1st Mich. Inft., at Loop
- 3. 3d Mich. Inft., Peach Orchard
- 4. 4th Mich. Inft., Sickles Ave., Wheatfield
- 5. 5th Mich. Inft., Sickles Ave., Loop, Wheatfield Grove
- 6. 7th Mich. Inft., Hancock Ave.
- 7. 16th Mich. Inft., Little Round Top
- 8. 24th Mich. Inft., Meredith Ave., Reynolds Grove
- 9. 9th Mich. Battery, S. Hancock Ave.
- 10. Custer's Mich. Brig. Cav., E. Cavalry Field
- 11. 1st Minn. Inft., S. Hancock Ave.
- 12. 1st Minn. Inft., Hancock Ave.
- 13. 1st Minn. Inft., marker, National Cemetery
- 14. 2d N. H. Inft., Peach Orchard
- 15. 5th N. H. Inft., S. Wheatfield Grove
- 16. 5th N. H. Inft., left marker, S. Wheatfield Grove
- 17. 12th N. H. Inft., Emmitsburg Road
- 18. Edgell's 1st N. H. Battery, National Cemetery
- 19. N. H. Co. E, 1st F. and G., 2d, S. S. S. Hancock Ave.



NEW JERSEY MONUMENTS

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. 1st N. J. Brigade Infantry, N. Sedgwick Ave. | 6. 8th N. J. Infantry, Wheatfield | 11. 13th N. J. Infantry, Companies S and I marker |
| 2. 4th N. J. Train Guard, marker, S. Powers Hill | 7. 11th N. J. Infantry, Emmitsburg Road | 12. 1st N. J. Cavalry E., Cavalry Field |
| 3. 5th N. J. Infantry, Emmitsburg Road | 8. 12th N. J. Infantry, N. Hancock Ave. | 13. Hexamer's Battery A, 1st N. J., S. Hancock Ave. |
| 4. 6th N. J. Infantry, Crawford Ave. | 9. 12th N. J. Infantry, marker, Bliss Buildings | 14. Clark's Battery B, 1st N. J., Excelsior Field |
| 5. 7th N. J. Infantry, Excelsior Field | 10. 13th N. J. Infantry, McAllister's Woods | |

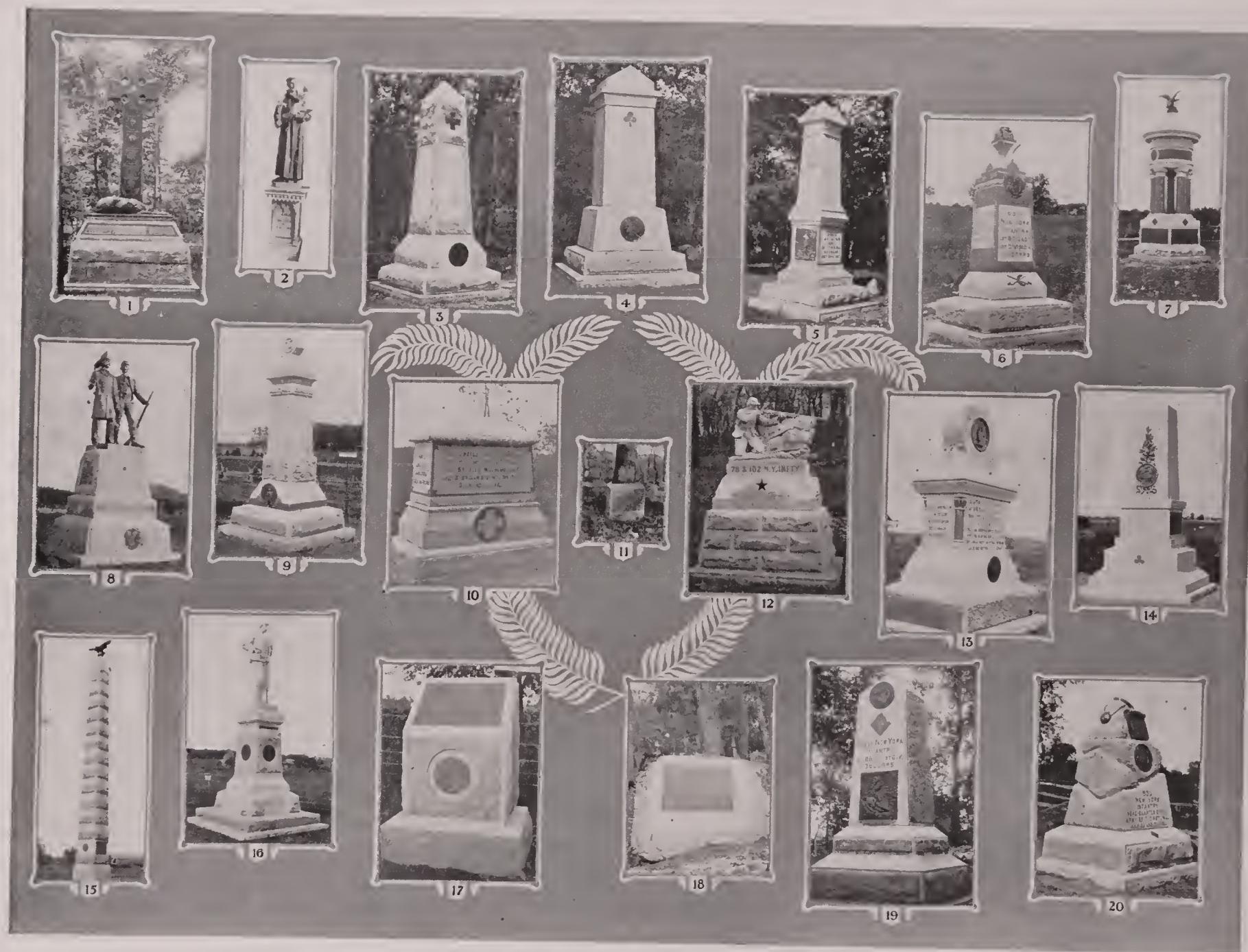


NEW YORK STATE MONUMENT AND EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF GENERAL SLOCUM.



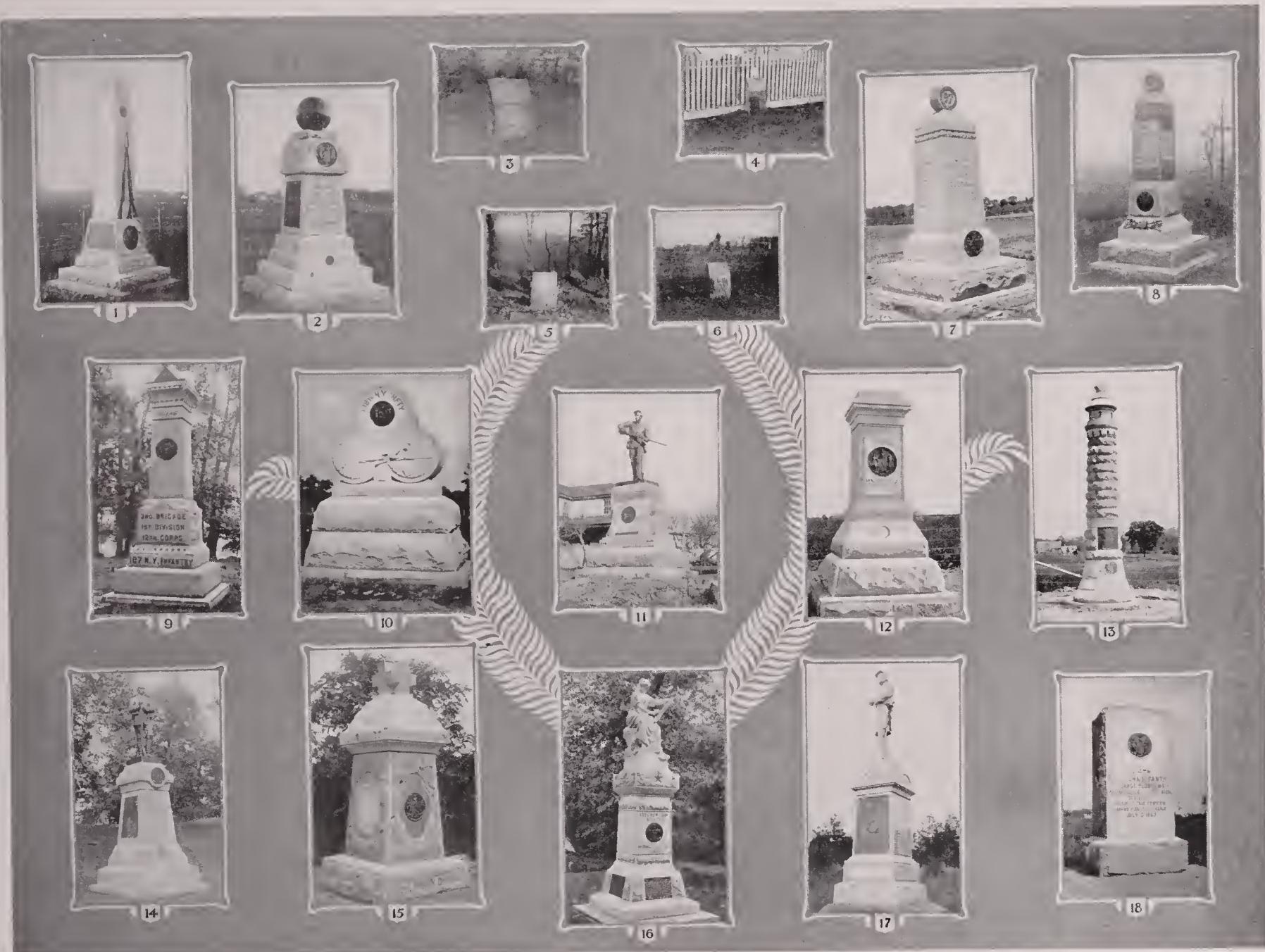
NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENTS

1. 15th and 50th N. Y. Engineers, Pleasonton Ave.
 2. 10th N. Y. Inft., Meade Ave.
 3. 39th N. Y. Inft., Meade and Hancock Aves.
 4. 39th N. Y. Inft., marker, United States Ave.
 5. 40th N. Y. Inft., Valley of Death
 6. 41st N. Y. Inft., base, E. Cemetery Hill
 7. 42d N. Y. Inft., Hancock Ave.
 8. 43d N. Y. Inft., Neill Ave., Wolf Hill
 9. 44th and 12th N. Y. Inft., Little Round Top
 10. 45th N. Y. Inft., W. Howard Ave.
 11. 49th N. Y. Inft., Neill Ave., Wolf Hill
 12. 52d N. Y. Inft., Grove E. of Loop
 13. 54th N. Y. Inft., E. Cemetery Hill
 14. 57th N. Y. Inft., Wheatfield
 15. 58th N. Y. Inft., E. Howard Ave.
 16. 59th N. Y. Inft., Hancock Ave.
 17. 60th N. Y. Inft., Slocum Ave., N. Culp's Hill
 18. 61st N. Y. Inft., Wheatfield
 19. 62d N. Y. Inft., N. of Valley of Death
 20. 64th N. Y. Inft., Brooke Ave.
 21. 64th N. Y. Inft., marker, Capt. Fuller killed
 22. 66th N. Y. Inft., Co. I, marker, Culp's Hill



NEW YORK MONUMENTS

1. Irish Brigade, Grove E. of Loop
 2. Irish Brigade, mem. in Catholic Church
 3. 65th N. Y. Inft., Slocum Ave., N. Culp's Hill
 4. 66th N. Y. Inft., Grove E. of Loop
 5. 67th N. Y. Inft., Slocum Ave., N. Culp's Hill
 6. 68th N. Y. Inft., Foot E. Cemetery Hill
 7. Excelsior Brigade, Excelsior Field
 8. 73d N. Y. Inft., N. of Peach Orchard
 9. 76th N. Y. Inft., N. Reynolds Ave.
 10. 77th N. Y. Inft., Powers Hill
 11. 76th N. Y. Inft., marker, Slocum Ave.
 12. 78th and 102d N. Y. Inft., Slocum Ave., N. Culp's Hill
 13. 80th N. Y. Inft., S. Reynolds Ave.
 14. 82d N. Y. Inft., Hancock Ave.
 15. 83d N. Y. Inft., Doubleday Ave., Oak Hill
 16. 84th N. Y. Inft., N. Reynolds Ave.
 17. 84th N. Y. Inft., marker, Stone Ave.
 18. 84th N. Y. Inft., marker, Slocum Ave.
 19. 86th N. Y. Inft., Devil's Dcn Hill
 20. 93d N. Y. Inft., Meade Ave.



NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENTS

1. 94th N. Y. Inft., Doubleday Ave., Oak Hill
2. 95th N. Y. Inft., N. Reynolds Ave.
3. 95th N. Y. Inft., marker, Stone Ave.
4. 95th N. Y. Inft., Chambersburg Pike
5. 95th N. Y. Inft., Culp's Hill
6. 95th N. Y. Inft., Wadsworth Ave., Oak Ridge

7. 97th N. Y. Inft., Doubleday Ave., Oak Hill
8. 104th N. Y. Inft., Robinson Ave., Oak Hill
9. 107th N. Y. Inft., Slocum Ave., Spangler's Spring
10. 108th N. Y. Inft., N. Hancock Ave.
11. 111th N. Y. Inft., N. Hancock Ave.
12. 119th N. Y. Inft., E. Howard Ave.

13. 120th N. Y. Inft., Sickles Ave.
14. 121st N. Y. Inft., Sykes Ave.
15. 122d N. Y. Inft., Slocum Ave., N. Culp's Hill
16. 123d N. Y. Inft., Slocum Ave., S. Culp's Hill
17. 124th N. Y. Inft., above Devil's Den
18. 124th N. Y. Inft., Pleasanton Ave.



NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENTS

1. 125th N. Y. Inft., N. Hancock Ave.
 2. 125th N. Y. Inft., marker, Col. Willard killed
 3. 147th N. Y. Inft., marker, Sloeum Ave.
 4. 126th N. Y. Inft., N. Hancock Ave.
 5. Willard Brigade, marker, Sickles Ave.
 6. 134th N. Y. Inft., E. Cemetery Hill
 7. 136th N. Y. Inft., Taneytown Road
 8. 137th N. Y. Inft., Sloeum Ave., N. Culp's Hill
 9. 145th N. Y. Inft., Sloeum Ave., S. Culp's Hill
 10. 140th N. Y. Inft., Sykes Ave., Little Round Top
 11. 146th N. Y. Inft., Little Round Top
 12. 147th N. Y. Inft., N. Reynolds Ave.
 13. 149th N. Y. Inft., Sloeum Ave., Culp's Hill
 14. 150th N. Y. Inft., Slocum Ave., N. Culp's Hill
 15. 150th N. Y. Inft., marker, United States Ave.
 16. 154th N. Y. Inft., Coster Ave.
 17. 157th N. Y. Inft., Howard Ave., Carlisle Road
 18. 157th N. Y. Inft., W. Howard Ave.
 19. 157th N. Y. Inft., marker, Carlisle Road
 20. 1st S. S., Cos. A, B, D and H, Sherfy Grove



NEW YORK BATTERIES MONUMENTS

1. Rorty's B, 1st N. Y., Hancock Ave.
2. Barnes' C, 1st N. Y., S. Sedgwick Ave.
3. Winslow's D, 1st N. Y., Wheatfield
4. Ames' G, 1st N. Y., Peach Orchard
5. Ames' G, 1st N. Y., S. Hancock Ave.
6. Taft's 5th N. Y., Evergreen Cemetery
7. Weidrich's I, 1st N. Y., E. Cemetery Hill
8. Fitzhugh's K, 1st N. Y., N. Hancock Ave.
9. Reynolds' L, 1st N. Y., S. Reynolds Ave.
10. Winegar's M, 1st N. Y., Powers Hill
11. Cowan's 1st N. Y., High-water Mark
12. Harn's 3d N. Y., Taneytown Road
13. Smith's 4th N. Y., Devil's Den Hill
14. Taft's 5th N. Y., National Cemetery
15. Martin's 6th N. Y., Taneytown Road
16. 10th Ind. N. Y., Wheatfield Road
17. Havelock's 11th N. Y. Ind., Hancock Ave.
18. Battery E, 1st N. Y. Heavy Artillery, E. Cemetery Hill
19. Wheeler's 13th N. Y. Bat., W. Howard Ave.
20. Hart's 15th N. Y. Bat., Wheatfield Road.



NEW YORK CAVALRY MONUMENTS

1. 2d N. Y. Cavalry, Pleasanton Ave.
2. 4th N. Y. Cavalry, Pleasanton Ave.

3. 5th N. Y. Cavalry, S. W. Big Round Top
4. 8th N. Y. Cavalry, S. Reynolds Ave.
5. 6th N. Y. Cavalry, Buford Ave.

6. 9th N. Y. Cavalry, Buford Ave.
7. 10th N. Y. Cavalry, Hanover Road



OHIO MONUMENTS

1. 4th Ohio Inft., E. Cemetery Hill
 2. 4th Ohio Inft., Cos. G and I, Emmitsburg Road
 3. 5th Ohio Inft., Geary Ave., S. Culp's Hill
 4. 7th Ohio Inft., Sloeum Ave., N. Culp's Hill
 5. 8th Ohio Inft., Emmitsburg Road
 6. 25th and 75th Ohio Inft., E. Howard Ave.
 7. 25th and 75th Ohio Inft., Lane foot Cemetery Hill
 8. 29th Ohio Inft., Sloeum Ave., N. Culp's Hill
 9. 55th Ohio Inft., Taneytown and Emmitsburg Roads
 10. 61st Ohio Inft., W. Howard Ave.
 11. 66th Ohio Inft., Sloeum Ave., N. Culp's Hill
 12. 73d Ohio Inft., Taneytown Road
 13. 82d Ohio Inft., E. Howard Ave.
 14. 82d Ohio Inft., marker, National Cemetery
 15. 107th Ohio Inft., marker, E. Cemetery Hill
 16. 1st Ohio Cavalry, Taneytown Road
 17. 107th Ohio Inft., East Howard Ave.
 18. 6th Ohio Cavalry, Taneytown Road
 19. Huntington's Battery H, 1st Ohio, National Cemetery
 20. Dilger's Battery I, 1st Ohio, W. Howard Ave.
 21. Dilger's Battery I, 1st Ohio, National Cemetery
 22. 66th Ohio Inft., where Major Palmer was killed, Culp's Hill
 23. Heekman's Battery K, 1st Ohio, Carlisle and Lincoln Sts.
 24. Gibbs' Battery L, 1st Ohio, Little Round Top.



PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENTS

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. 11th Pa. Inft., Doubleday Ave., Oak Ridge | 7. 29th Pa. Inft., Slocum Ave., Culp's Hill |
| 2. 23d Pa. Inft., Slocum Ave., Culp's Hill | 8. 29th Pa. Inft., Slocum Ave., Culp's Hill |
| 3. 26th Pa. Inft., Emmitsburg Road | 9. 46th Pa. Inft., Slocum Ave., S. Culp's Hill |
| 4. 26th Pa. Inft. (Emergency), Chambersburg St. | 10. 28th Pa. Inft., Slocum Ave., Culp's Hill |
| 5. 27th Pa. Inft., E. Cemetery Hill | 11. 49th Pa. Inft., Wright Ave. |
| 6. 27th Pa. Inft., Coster Ave. | 12. 53d Pa. Inft., Brooke Ave., Rose Grove |
| | 13. 56th Pa. Inft., N. Reynolds Ave. |
| | 14. 57th Pa. Inft., Emmitsburg Road. |
| | 15. 61st Pa. Inft., Neill Ave., Wolf Hill |
| | 16. 62d Pa. Inft., Wheatfield |
| | 17. 63d Pa. Inft., Emmitsburg Road |
| | 18. 68th Pa. Inft., Wheatfield Road |
| | 19. 68th Pa. Inft., Peach Orchard |



PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENTS

- 1. 69th Pa. Inft., Hancock Ave. Angle
- 2. 71st Pa. Inft., Hancock Ave. Angle
- 3. 72d Pa. Inft., Hancock Ave. Angle
- 4. 72d Pa. Inft., Hancock Ave. Angle
- 5. 73d Pa. Inft., East Cemetery Hill
- 6. 74th Pa. Inft., W. Howard Ave.
- 7. 75th Pa. Inft., E. Howard Ave.
- 8. 75th Pa. Inft., National Cemetery
- 9. 81st Pa. Inft., Wheatfield
- 10. 82d Pa. Inft., Slocum Ave., N. Culp's Hill
- 11. 83d Pa. Inft., Sykes Ave., Little Round Top
- 12. 84th Pa. Inft., Pleasanton Ave.
- 13. 88th Pa. Inft., Doubleday Ave., Oak Ridge
- 14. 88th Pa. Inft., marker, Zeigler's Grove
- 15. 88th Pa. Inft., marker, Oak Ridge
- 16. 90th Pa. Inft., Doubleday Ave., Oak Ridge
- 17. 90th Pa. Inft., N. Hancock Ave.
- 18. 90th Pa. Inft., S. Hancock Ave.
- 19. 88th Pa. Inft., marker, Hancock Ave.
- 20. 90th Pa. Inft., where Chaplain Howell was killed, Christ Church steps

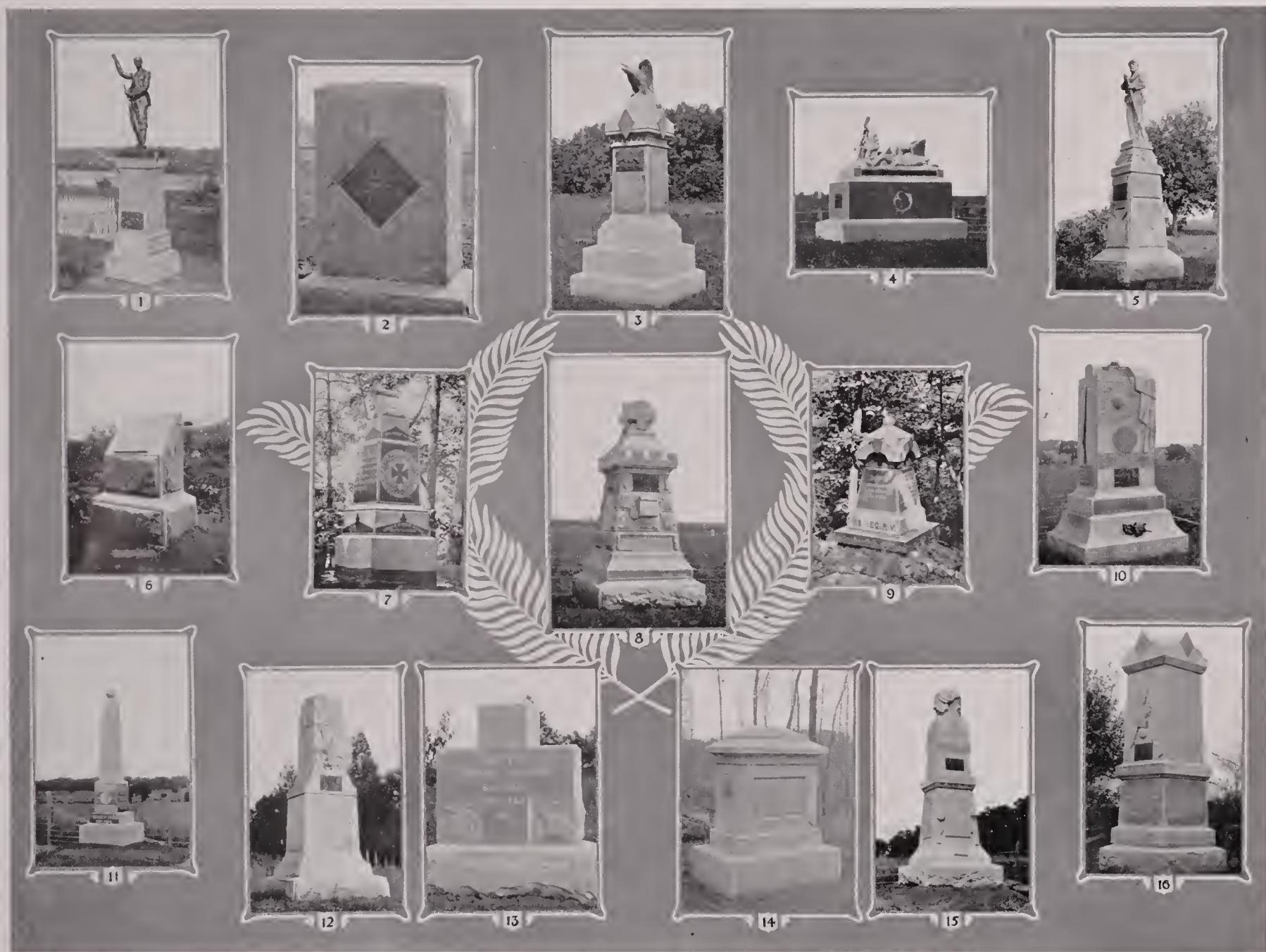


PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENTS

- 1. 91st Pa. Inft., Little Round Top
- 2. 93d Pa. Inft., N. of Valley of Death
- 3. 93d Pa. Inft., S. Sedgwick Ave.
- 4. 95th Pa. Inft., Wheatfield Road
- 5. 96th Pa. Inft., Wheatfield Road
- 6. 98th Pa. Inft., N. of Valley of Death

- 7. 98th Pa. Inft., Sykes Ave., Little Round Top
- 8. 99th Pa. Inft., Devil's Den Hill
- 9. 99th Pa. Inft., N. Hancock Ave.
- 10. 102d Pa. Inft., N. of Valley of Death
- 11. 105th Pa. Inft., Emmitsburg Road
- 12. 106th Pa. Inft., Hancock Ave.

- 13. 106th Pa. Inft., marker, E. Cemetery Hill
- 14. 106th Pa. Inft., marker, Emmitsburg Road
- 15. 107th Pa. Inft., Doubleday Ave.
- 16. 109th Pa. Inft., Slocum Ave., S. Culp's Hill
- 17. 110th Pa. Inft., Wheatfield
- 18. 111th Pa. Inft., Slocum Ave., S. Culp's Hill



PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENTS

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. 114th Pa. Inft., Emmitsburg Road | 6. 118th Pa. Inft., Wheatfield Road | 12. 139th Pa. Inft., N. of Valley of Death |
| 2. 114th Pa. Inft., Central Hancock Ave. | 7. 118th Pa. Inft., Big Round Top | 13. 139th Pa. Inft., Exeelsior Field |
| 3. 115th Pa. Inft., Wheatfield | 8. 119th Pa. Inft., Wright Ave. | 14. 140th Pa. Inft., Grove at Loop |
| 4. 116th Pa. Inft., at Loop | 9. 119th Pa. Inft., Big Round Top | 15. 140th Pa. Inft., at Loop |
| 5. 118th Pa. Inft., at Loop | 10. 121st Pa. Inft., S. Reynolds Ave. | 16. 141st Pa. Inft., Peach Orchard |
| | 11. 121st Pa. Inft., Hancock Ave. | |



PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENTS

- 1. 142d Pa. Inft., S. Reynolds Ave.
- 2. 143d Pa. Inft., Chambersburg Pike
- 3. 143d Pa. Inft., marker, S. Hancock Ave.
- 4. 147th Pa. Inft., marker, Geary Ave., Culp's Hill
- 5. 145th Pa. Inft., Brooke Ave.
- 6. 147th Pa. Inft., Geary Ave., S. Culp's Hill
- 7. 147th Pa. Inft., marker, Sykes Ave., Little Round Top
- 8. 148th Pa. Inft., Wheatfield
- 9. 148th Pa. Inft., marker, S. Hancock Ave.
- 10. 149th Pa. Inft., Central Hancock Ave.
- 11. 149th Pa. Inft., Chambersburg Pike
- 12. 150th Pa. Inft., Stonc Ave.
- 13. 150th Pa. Inft., Central Hancock Ave
- 14. 149th Pa. Inft., Co. D, marker, Seminary Ave.
- 15. 151st Pa. Inft., S. Reynolds Ave.
- 16. 153d Pa. Inft., E. Howard Ave,
- 17. 153d Pa. Inft., Foot E. Cemetery Hill
- 18. 155th Pa. Inft., Sykes Ave., Little Round Top



PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES AND BATTERIES MONUMENTS

- 1. Cooper's Bat. B, 1st Pa., E. Cemetery Hill
- 2. Cooper's Bat. B, 1st Pa., marker, Cemetery Hill
- 3. Rickett's Bat. F and G, 1st Pa. Reserves, Cemetery Hill
- 4. Rank's Bat., 3d Heavy Pa., Hanover Road
- 5. Thompson's Bat. C and F, Reserve, Peaeh Orehard
- 6. Hampton's Bat. C and F, Reserve, Peach Orehard
- 7. Hampton's Bat. C and F, Reserve, S. Han- eok Ave.
- 8. Knap's Bat. E, Pa., Sloeum Ave., Culp's Hill
- 9. Knap's Bat. E, Pa., Powers' Hill
- 10. 1st Pa. Reserves, Wheatfield
- 11. 2d Pa. Reserves, Wheatfield
- 12. 5th Pa. Reserves, Big Round Top
- 13. 6th Pa. Reserves, N. E. of Wheatfield
- 14. 9th Pa. Reserves, Warren Ave.
- 15. 10th Pa. Reserves, Sykes Ave.
- 16. 11th Pa. Reserves, Wheatfield
- 17. 12th Pa. Reserves, Big Round Top
- 18. 13th Pa. Reserves, S. Wheatfield Grove
- 19. Pa. Reserves, marker, where Col. Taylor fell



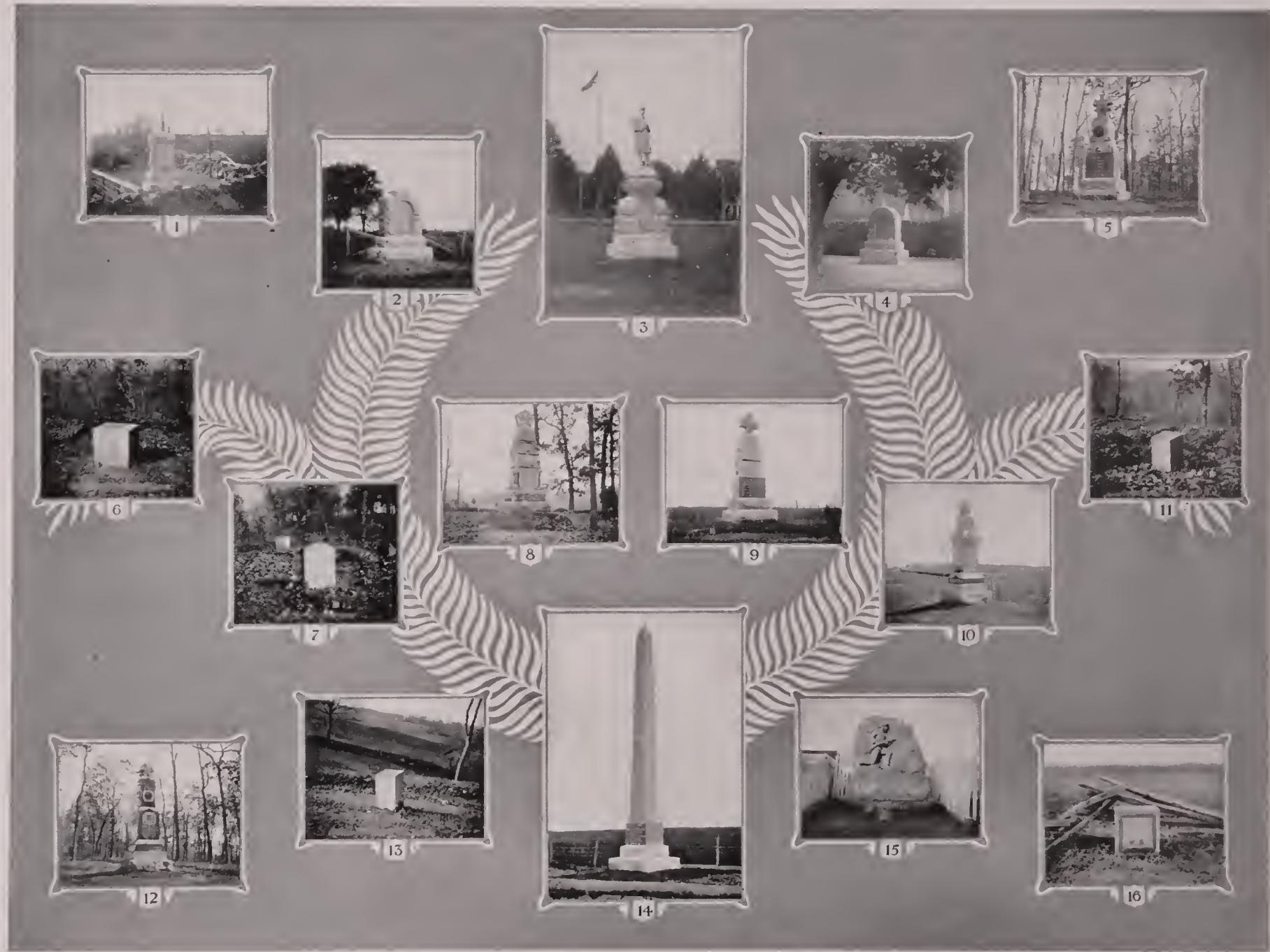
PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY MONUMENTS

- 1. 1st Pa. Cavalry, Central Hancock Ave.
- 2. 2d Pa. Cavalry, Meade Ave.
- 3. 3d Pa. Cavalry, E. Cavalry Field
- 4. 4th Pa. Cavalry, S. Hancock Ave.
- 5. 6th Pa. Cavalry, E. nmitsburg Road
- 6. 6th Pa. Cavalry, Cos. E and I, Meade's Headquarters
- 7. 8th Pa. Cavalry, Pleasonton Ave.
- 8. 16th Pa. Cavalry, Deardorff Farm
- 9. 17th Pa. Cavalry, Buford Ave.
- 10. 18th Pa. Cavalry, Confederate Ave., Bushman's Wood
- 11. 21st Pa. Cavalry, Co. B, Baltimore Pike
- 12. 21st Pa. Cavalry, Co. B, where Sandoe was killed



RHODE ISLAND AND VERMONT MONUMENTS

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1. 2d R. I. Inft., S. Sedgwick Ave. | 6. Randolph's Bat. E. R. I., Emmitsburg Road | 12. 14th Vt. Inft., S. Hancock Ave. |
| 2. 2d R. I. Inft., marker, Emmitsburg Road | 7. 13th Vt. Inft., S. Hancock Ave. | 13. 16th Vt. Inft., Codori Thicket |
| 3. Arnold's Bat. A, 1st R. I., N. Hancock Ave. | 8. 13th Vt. Inft., marker, N. E. of Column | 14. Co. F, 1st Vt., S. S. Sherfy Grove |
| 4. Brown's Bat. B, 1st R. I., Central Hancock Ave. | 9. Stannard's Vt. Brig., Hancock Ave. | 15. Grant's 1st Vt. Brig., Wright Ave. |
| 5. Brown's Bat. B, 1st R. I., marker, W. of Copse | 10. 13th Vt. Inft., marker, W. of Column | 16. Cos. E and H, 2d Vt., S. S. Slyder House |
| | 11. 13th Vt. Inft., marker, N. W. of Column | 17. 1st Vt. Cavalry, Slyder House |



WEST VIRGINIA AND WISCONSIN MONUMENTS

1. 1st W. Va. Cavalry, Taneytown Road
2. 3d W. Va. Cavalry, Buford Ave.
3. 7th W. Va. Inf't., E. Cemetery Hill
4. 1st W. Va. Battery, National Cemetery
5. 2d Wis. Inf't., Meredith Ave.
6. 2d Wis. Inf't., marker, Slocum Ave

7. 2d Wis. Inf't., marker, Slocum Ave.
8. 3d Wis. Inf't., McAllister's Woods
9. 5th Wis. Inf't., Wright Ave.
10. 6th Wis. Inf't., N. Reynolds Ave.
11. 6th Wis. Inf't., marker, Culp's Hill
12. 7th Wis. Inf't., Meredith Ave.

13. 7th Wis. Inf't., marker, Culp's Hill
14. 26th Wis. Inf't., E. Howard Ave.
15. Co. G, 1st Wis., S. S. Emmitsburg Road
16. Co. G, 1st Wis., marker, W. of Rogers House



MISCELLANEOUS MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

1. Left Wing, 1st, 3d and 11th Corps, Army of the Potomac, July 1, 1863, where Maj.-Gen. John F. Reynolds was killed
2. 5th Army Corps Headquarters, July 2, 3, 4, 5, Sedgwick Ave.
3. Tablet where Gen. Strong Vincent fell, Little Round Top
4. Marker where Maj.-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles was wounded, Trostle Barn
5. Candy's Brigade, 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 12th Corps, Sedgwick Ave.
6. Brevet Maj.-Gen. Zook was killed or this spot, Wheatfield
7. Monument marking place where Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock was wounded, July 3, 1863
8. Memorial Church of the Prince of Peace, Gettysburg
9. Gregg Cavalry Shaft, Cavalry Field
10. Adams County, Pa., Soldiers' Monument
11. Where Weed and Hazlett fell, Little Round Top, July 2, 1863
12. Where Lieut. A. H. Cushing fell, The Angle
13. Brig.-Gen. Lewis A. Armistead fell here, July 3, 1863
14. John Burns' Statue, Stone Ave.



LOOKING FROM DEVIL'S DEN TOWARD LITTLE ROUND TOP.—The rough rocky mass known as Devil's Den is west and south of the smaller Round Top. A ridge which extends from the north becomes lost among rocks, woods and hills which lie across the line to Round Top. There is low marshy ground reaching to the base of Little Round Top. Plum Run flows southeasterly and to the southwest where it receives a brook from Seminary Ridge. In the angle formed by these water courses is Devil's Den which is 100 feet lower than Little Round Top, up whose eastern face the Union troops climbed.



ON NORTH CONFEDERATE AVENUE.—This is one of the fine Telford roads constructed by the U.S. Government. It is located on Oak Ridge and leads into Doubleday Avenue, upon which stands one of five steel observatories. Immediately to the right of this view Baxter's Brigade of the first corps, by a successful counter-charge, captured three stands of colors and about 700 prisoners of Iverson's Confederate Brigade. On this ground, General Gabriel R. Paul, commanding 1st Brigade of Robinson's division, lost both eyes.



1. MARKER ON PARDEE FIELD.—At 5 o'clock A.M. the 147th Pennsylvania Volunteers (Lieutenant-Colonel Ario Pardee, Jr.) was ordered to charge and carry the stone wall occupied by the enemy. This they did, and drove them off, with heavy loss to the enemy.

2, 8, 10. Specimens of the 42 bronze tableted granite memorials marking the positions occupied by U. S. Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineers.

3. THE COLLIS MONUMENT.—Erected in the National Cemetery by the 114th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. The Monument is situated at the grave of General Charles H. T. Collis, and was erected by his comrades.

4. General Albion P. Howe's Headquarters marker, Taneytown Road.

5. 16th Vt. Inf. monument, Hancock Avenue.

6. OLD McALLISTER MILL.—In a lone and highly picturesque spot bordering the foot-hills of historic Rock Creek are the ruins of the Old McAllister Mill, built about 1790, within a mile of the borough of Gettysburg. Historically the old mill is linked closely with the events of slavery times. It was the rendezvous of safety for the oppressed slaves in their efforts to reach the North. It was here that the first recognized "Underground Railway Station" was located. The old ruins would attract but a glance were it not for the historic atmosphere given by its past hospitality

toward the slaves, who were tenderly cared for and assisted to this point by the noted guide, Dr. Chapman, and his trusted lieutenants, the Youngs, the Werts, and the McAllisters, and so from these events it stands as one of the nation's landmarks.

7. 28th Pa. Inf. marker, Rock Creek.

9, 12. Specimens of markers erected to each corps of the Army of the Potomac and Army of Northern Virginia.

11. Oneida, N. Y., Cavalry. General Meade's escort, Meade's Headquarters.

13. Monument to Colonel Charles Frederick Taylor, of "The Bucktails," 1st Rifle Regiment, P.R.V.C., marking the spot where Colonel Taylor fell, in the Wheatfield.



GENERAL GEO. SEARS GREENE.—In recognition of the services of General Greene in the Battle of Gettysburg, this portrait statue was erected by the State of New York. The fate of the Union army in possession of Culp's Hill depended upon the successful resistance of Greene's New York Brigade on the evening of July 2, 1863. General Greene was a native of Rhode Island, born 1801 and died 1899.

MONUMENT TO UNITED STATES REGULARS.—It was unveiled on May 31, 1909, by Miss Helen Taft, daughter of the President, and dedicated with imposing ceremonies, President Taft delivering the leading address on the occasion.



GROUP OF GENERALS AND THEIR FRIENDS AT GETTYSBURG.—A company of Union and Confederate generals and their friends held a reunion on East Cemetery Hill on April 29, 1893. In the photograph made on that occasion will be seen the following notables: Ex-Gov. R. E. Pattison, Dr. H. E. Goodman, John Russell Young, Gen. Lew Merrill, Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. Latrobe (C.S.A.), Gen. C. C. Howard, Gen. E. P. Alexander (C.S.A.), Gen. James Longstreet (C.S.A.), Gen. D. E. Sickles, Gen. Wm. Mahone (C.S.A.), Gen. D. McM. Gregg, Judge Ferguson, Gen. Tremain, Major Hancock, Col. John P. Nicholson, Hugh Hastings, A. J. Zabriskie. This illustration of the era of good feeling in which those who fought against each other in the Civil War, are here shown engaged in friendly intercourse, and proves that our country is one and undivided, the bitterness of the struggle having been buried with the past. The dismounted gun, upon the breech of which Gen. O. O. Howard has placed his foot, is typical, let us hope, of a soil that will never again be deluged with the blood of fratricidal strife, and that not only the North and South will ever keep closed the gulf that divided them in the past, but also that the present gulf of race prejudice that separates the white man from the still morally enslaved man of color will also be bridged so that the calamities of a race war will be unknown.

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DELIVERED AT THE DEDICATION OF THE
CEMETERY AT GETTYSBURG, NOVEMBER 19, 1863

FOUR score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.



